DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 053 836 RC 005 510

TITLE	Smaller Communities Program: Morrow County, Oregon. Combined Economic Base Report and Applicant Potential Report; An Evaluation of the Economic and Human Resources of a Rural Oregon County.
INSTITUTION	Oregon State Dept. of Employment, Salem.
SPONS AGENCY	Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE	Oct 69
NOTE	73p.
EDRS PRICE	EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29
DESCRIPTORS	Economic Factors, *Economic Research, Employment Services, Jobs, *Low Income Counties, *Manpower Needs, Manpower Utilization, *Occupational Information, Resources, Rural Areas, *Rural Economics, Surveys
IDENTIFIERS	Oregon

ABSTRACT

Prepared by the Smaller Communities Services Program of the Oregon Department of Employment, this 1969 report summarizes the program findings with relation to Morrow County, Oregon. As stated, the overall objective of the program was promotion of economic adjustment of specific rural, low-income areas--including the occupational adjustment of individual residents. In furtherance of this objective, a mobile team of 2 supervisors, 1 counselor, 1 labor area analyst, and 5 temporary personnel collected information pertaining to Morrow County. The findings are reported in the document in terms of the area's relationship to the western United States, a general description of the area, historical notes, socioeconomic factors, population, agriculture, nonagricultural industries, employment distribution, natural resources, industrial sites, the labor force, human resources, vocational training interests, occupational groups, and the methodology employed in the study. Two figures, 9 tables, and a 10-item bibliography are included. (MJB)

ED 053 836

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

RECEIVED
MAR 29 1971
NMSU
E.R.I.C.

SMALLER COMMUNITIES PROGRAM

Morrow County Oregon

COMBINED ECONOMIC BASE REPORT AND APPLICANT POTENTIAL REPORT

AN EVALUATION OF THE ECONOMIC AND HUMAN RESOURCES
OF A RURAL OREGON COUNTY

STATE OF OREGON
EMPLOYMENT DIVISION

ROSS MORGAN, Administrator

Prepared by

OREGON STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
ELDON CONE, Deputy Administrator
CLIFFORD INGHAM, Supervisor of SCSP
October 1969

PC 005 510

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Frontispiece	1
Morrow County Picture	2
Area Relationship to Western U.S	4
Introduction	5
General Description	6 - 8
Historical	9 - 11
Population	12 - 14
Agriculture	15 - 17
Nonagricultural Industries	18 - 19
Employment Distribution	20 - 22
Natural Resources	23 - 25
Industrial Sites	26
The Labor Force	27 - 30
The Human Resource of Morrow County	31 - 34
Occupational Groups and Industries Defined	35 - 37
Methodology	38 - 39
Acknowledgements	40
Bibliography	Back Cover

AREA RELATIONSHIP TO WESTERN UNITED STATES

Travel times shown on the map to the right are over the most direct highway route from Heppner, Oregon.

U.S. Highway I-80N traverses the northern edge of Morrow County and is a four-lane freeway connecting Morrow with Portland and the lower Willamette River Valley on the west, and to all points east. State Highways 74, 206, and 207 cross the county and provide easy access to I-80 and to the adjacent counties. These are supplemented by a network of fine county roads. While Morrow County has no interstate access to the State of Washington, excellent highway crossings of the Columbia exist in Umatilla County just east of the county line, and at Arlington to the west.

A small airport at Lexington has paved strips and cross strips suitable for all small planes, but the nearest commercial airport is at Pendleton about 70 miles to the east.

INTRODUCTION

The Smaller Communities Services Program of the Oregon State Employment Service is used as a means of expanding the services of the agency to cope with the needs of rural, low income areas. Many of these areas are served only partially and inadequately by the present system of permanent Employment Service local offices. The overall objective of the program is promotion of the economic adjustment of these areas, including the occupational adjustment of the individual residents. In furtherance of the overall objective, the major responsibilities of the program are to:

(a) Determine the current and potential manpower resources of the area.

(b) Determine the current and projected future manpower needs of the area.

(c) Provide employment counseling and placement assistance to residents of the area with relation to jobs both within and outside the area.

(d) Assist the community in cataloging and evaluating its economic resource.

(e) Cooperate with other agencies and community groups in developing programs for economic development.

The Smaller Communities Services Program is operated by the Oregon State Employment Service under the authorization of, and with funds provided by the United States Training and Employment Service of the U. S. Department of Labor.

The herein report is a summary of the findings with relation to Morrow County, Oregon. These findings are the result of field work performed over a period of three months by a Mobile Team composed of two supervisors, one counselor, one labor area analyst, and five temporary personnel hired in Morrow County expressly for the study. The report was received and approved by county officials prior to printing.

* * * * * * * * *

SMALLER COMMUNITIES PROGRAM
MORROW COUNTY

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

AREA DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Morrow County lies a little east of midway along the northern border of the State of Oregon. It extends from the Columbia River on the north approximately 60 miles south to the Blue Mountains, and covers a land area of some 2,065 square miles. It is bordered on the north by the State of Washington, on the east by Umatilla County, on the south by Grant and Wheeler Counties, and on the west by Gilliam County.

The county seat, Heppner, is situated in almost the exact geographical center of the county and is approximately 195 highway miles from Portland, the nearest metropolitan area. Roughly two-thirds of this distance is over high speed interstate highways, with the remainder being over excellent all-weather state highway.

The topography ranges from fairly level low-lying desert along the Columbia through rolling hills of the Deschutes-Umatilla plateau in the mid-part of the county to the fairly rough terrain of the Blue Mountains in the southern part. Drainage is to the north through several small streams rising in the mountains along the south border of the county.

CLIMATE

The climate of Morrow County is semi-arid in nature, being characterized by low annual precipitation particularly in the northern half of the county, low winter and high summer temperatures, and bright cloudless days during the greater part of the year. Annual precipitation ranges from around seven inches along the Columbia River in the north to around twenty inches per year in the Blue Mountains in the southern edge of the county. In addition,

much of the county
bursts which can, a
the annual rainfal
near the center of
cipitation of appro
usually comes durin

There is generally
mately four and on
the mid-county area
to near zero in win
at Heppner is in th
along the Columbia
county.

RELATIONSHIP TO SURR

Interstate Highway
Morrow County both
served by the main
along the northern
ing approximately 4
transportation is a
Boardman, both up r
state roads also pr
part of the county
to the south. Exce
ington State from A
side the county.

Although there is a
and industry with th
Grant Counties on th
no worker or industr
tionship is with Uma
stance, many Morrow
ment in Umatilla Cou
commute to work in M
County is also a tra
dents of the northea
federal agencies ser
based in Pendleton,
tionship with Umatil

UNITIES PROGRAM
W COUNTY
DESCRIPTION

ION

east of midway along the
e of Oregon. It extends from
orth approximately 60 miles
, and covers a land area of
t is bordered on the north by
the east by Umatilla County,
heeler Counties, and on the

s situated in almost the exact
county and is approximately
land, the nearest metropolitan
f this distance is over high
with the remainder being over
highway.

fairly level low-lying desert
rolling hills of the Deschutes-
-part of the county to the
Blue Mountains in the south-
he north through several small
tains along the south border of

ty is semi-arid in nature,
annual precipitation particu-
of the county, low winter and
and bright cloudless days during
ar. Annual precipitation ranges
long the Columbia River in the
hes per year in the Blue Moun-
of the county. In addition,

much of the county is subject at times to endemic cloudbursts which can, and have, spilled a good portion of the annual rainfall in a matter of a few hours. Heppner, near the center of the county, has an annual average precipitation of approximately 14 inches, most of which usually comes during the winter months.

There is generally a frost-free growing season of approximately four and one-half months. Temperature extremes in the mid-county area range from 100 degrees in the summer to near zero in winter. The average annual temperature at Heppner is in the low 50's; it is slightly higher along the Columbia River in the northern part of the county.

RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDING AREAS

Interstate Highway 80 provides expressway access to Morrow County both east and west. The county is also served by the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad along the northern border, with one branch line extending approximately 40 miles upcountry to Heppner. Water transportation is available via several barge lines from Boardman, both up river and down. Several excellent state roads also provide east-west access in the mid-part of the county and one state route provides access to the south. Excellent bridges carry traffic to Washington State from Arlington and Umatilla, both just outside the county.

Although there is a considerable similarity of climate and industry with the neighboring Gilliam, Wheeler and Grant Counties on the west and south, there is little or no worker or industry interchange. The strongest relationship is with Umatilla County to the east. For instance, many Morrow County residents commute to employment in Umatilla County and a few Umatilla residents commute to work in Morrow County. Pendleton, in Umatilla County is also a trading center, particularly for residents of the northeastern part of the county. State and federal agencies serving Morrow County are also mostly based in Pendleton, which serves to strengthen the relationship with Umatilla County.

GENERAL

Of the 1,321,600 acres in Morrow County, approximately 292,000, or roughly 22 percent, are in federal ownership. Another approximate 32,000 acres are in state and local government ownership. The greater part of the federal lands are administered by the U.S. Forest Service and lie in the southeastern part of the county.

Very little of the approximately 990,000 acres in private ownership is in intensive agricultural use. Approximately 97,000 acres is in commercial forest land, with most of the remainder being about evenly divided between dry farming and grazing land.

The county is served by a combined federal, state, and county network of approximately 1,000 miles of surfaced roads, plus some forest service roads in the extreme southern part of the county.

Population centers are in Heppner (1,670), Boardman (350), Ione (325), Irrigon (310) and Lexington (200) 1/. Roughly 40 percent of the county's population resides outside the incorporated areas.

Most of the population and industry of the county is scattered along the Willow Creek Valley in the high plateau area of the county. However, in recent years, there has been considerable population growth along Highway 80 in the northern part of the county. With the possibility of water for irrigation from the lake behind the new John Day Dam, there will probably be an acceleration of growth in this area.

INDUSTRY

Agriculture, with approximately 390,000 acres in crop land is the largest industry in Morrow County. A more detailed discussion of the subject will be found on pages 15 and 16. Field crops lead in both man hours and gross income, with livestock production being second. Most of the farms and ranches are owner or family operated, with very little outside or seasonal hiring. Almost no migrant farm labor is used and then only at peak season.

1/ Estimated by Oregon Center for Population Research, Portland State College

As with most other counties, the tota
has steadily declined while the avera
has increased. Both the average valu
and buildings and the average value p
land has increased considerably sinc
through 1968, the estimated income fr
slowly, while in the same period the
increased in direct proportion.

The logging and lumbering industry is
to Morrow County's economy. Timberla
235,500 acres with over 200,000 of th
National Forest. Logs are brought do
Heppner, one of which, the Kinzua Mil
in the county.

The Boeing Company of Seattle has lea
site all of which lies in Morrow Coun
$1.5 million jet engine testing cente
tions will be added to the site but t
Boeing Company has offered a consider
site for sub-lease for livestock graz

The remaining industry in the county
more fully in the Nonagricultural sec

SOCIO-ECONOMIC FA

HOUSING

According to the 1960 census, Morrow
of 1,778 housing units of which 67.2
with all plumbing facilities. In 196
pied leaving 304 vacant. At the tim
hold Study, the Mobile Team found 1,4
county, reflecting a decline from th

At present there is no county wide zo
but county officials are working to s
sive zoning plan in accordance with t

Most of the houses in the county are
There are very few houses for rent o
ity of new homes are owner occupied.
home construction is being done even

in Morrow County, approximately
percent, are in federal ownership.
000 acres are in state and local
The greater part of the federal
by the U.S. Forest Service and
part of the county.

oximately 990,000 acres in private
ve agricultural use. Approxi-
in commercial forest land, with
eing about evenly divided between
land.

a combined federal, state, and
ximately 1,000 miles of surfaced
service roads in the extreme
unty.

in Heppner (1,670), Boardman (350),
10) and Lexington (200) 1/. Roughly
ty's population resides outside the

and industry of the county is
llow Creek Valley in the high pla-
y. However, in recent years,
rable population growth along
hern part of the county. With the
or irrigation from the lake behind
there will probably be an accelera-
area.

oximately 390,000 acres in crop
dustry in Morrow County. A more
the subject will be found on
d crops lead in both man hours and
estock production being second.
ranches are owner or family opera-
outside or seasonal hiring. Almost
is used and then only at peak sea-

As with most other counties, the total number of farms has steadily declined while the average size of farms has increased. Both the average value per farm of land and buildings and the average value per acre of farm land has increased considerably since 1950. From 1966 through 1968, the estimated income from crops declined slowly, while in the same period the livestock income increased in direct proportion.

The logging and lumbering industry is quite important to Morrow County's economy. Timberlands cover about 235,500 acres with over 200,000 of these in the Umatilla National Forest. Logs are brought down to the mills in Heppner, one of which, the Kinzua Mill, is the largest in the county.

The Boeing Company of Seattle has leased a 100,000 acre site all of which lies in Morrow County and installed a $1.5 million jet engine testing center. Other installations will be added to the site but until such time, the Boeing Company has offered a considerable portion of the site for sub-lease for livestock grazing.

The remaining industry in the county will be treated more fully in the Nonagricultural section of this report.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS

HOUSING

According to the 1960 census, Morrow County had a total of 1,778 housing units of which 67.2 percent were sound with all plumbing facilities. In 1960, 1,474 were occupied leaving 304 vacant. At the time of the 1969 Household Study, the Mobile Team found 1,405 households in the county, reflecting a decline from the 1960 figures.

At present there is no county wide zoning plan in effect, but county officials are working to set up a comprehensive zoning plan in accordance with the state directive.

Most of the houses in the county are old but well-kept. There are very few houses for rent or sale and the majority of new homes are owner occupied. Very little new home construction is being done even though building lots

and sites are available at reasonable prices. Some new home construction is currently being done in the Irrigon area.

Domestic water is generally available through wells, some of which are artesian wells. The City of Heppner has four wells with a fifth under construction at the time of the study. The system is municipally owned and the quality of the water is such that no treatment is required. Sewage disposal facilities are lacking in the county with the exception of Heppner which has digestor type system now almost at capacity. Present plans call for another plant to be in operation by 1972.

Transient accommodations are provided by seven motels having a total of some 80 rooms. There are two trailer courts with a total of 14 spaces and several county parks with spaces available for travel trailers.

SCHOOLS

Morrow County has a total of six schools, three elementary and three high, with a total enrollment at the time of the study of 1,087. An instructional staff of 84 teachers provides a teacher-pupil ratio of approximately one to thirteen. The qualifications of the teaching staff are excellent with 95 percent of the instructional personnel having at least a baccalaureate degree. All schools in Morrow County are unified into one district.

The schools are well-located in the three areas of greatest population, and the buildings are modern and well-kept. Some limited vocational training is provided at the high school level, but post-high school training is not available within the county. An excellent community college is located in Pendleton, however, and is easily reached from most areas of Morrow County. The county is part of the supporting district for the college and mileage is paid to those students attending from Morrow County.

CHURCHES

There are eleven pastored churches in Morrow County covering a total of nine different denominations. Most

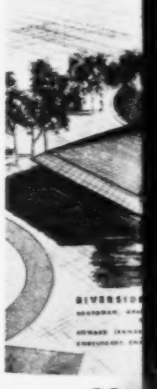
of the churches are small, o
of over 150. Total church m
36 percent of the total popu
percent in the state as a wh

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS AND

Many of the national and in
service organizations have a
Also the farm-oriented and h
with garden clubs and many s
as rock-hounds, square dance
are well-represented.

THE NE

ARCHITECT'S SKETCH OF THE NEW
IN BOARDMAN



COU

ilable at reasonable prices. Some new
is currently being done in the Irrigon

generally available through wells,
artesian wells. The City of Heppner
th a fifth under construction at the
. The system is municipally owned and
e water is such that no treatment is
disposal facilities are lacking in the
xception of Heppner which has digestor
lmost at capacity. Present plans call
to be in operation by 1972.

dations are provided by seven motels
some 80 rooms. There are two trailer
al of 14 spaces and several county parks
able for travel trailers.

a total of six schools, three elemen-
gh, with a total enrollment at the time
,087. An instructional staff of 84
a teacher-pupil ratio of approximately
The qualifications of the teaching
nt with 95 percent of the instructional
at least a baccalaureate degree. All
County are unified into one district.

well-located in the three areas of great-
and the buildings are modern and well-
ted vocational training is provided at
level, but post-high school training is
thin the county. An excellent community
ed in Pendleton, however, and is easily
t areas of Morrow County. The county is
orting district for the college and mile-
hose students attending from Morrow

pastored churches in Morrow County
of nine different denominations. Most

of the churches are small, only four having a membership of over 150. Total church membership is approximately 36 percent of the total population, as compared to 30 percent in the state as a whole.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS AND SERVICE CLUBS

Many of the national and international fraternal and service organizations have active units in Morrow County. Also the farm-oriented and home extension groups along with garden clubs and many special interest groups such as rock-hounds, square dancers, riding clubs, and others are well-represented.

THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL AT HEPPNER

ARCHITECT'S SKETCH OF THE NEWLY COMPLETED HIGH SCHOOL IN BOARDMAN

COURTESY – PORT OF MORROW

HISTORICAL

Although literally thousands of westbound immigrants passed through the present Morrow County in the years prior to 1860, most of them were apparently in too great a hurry to reach the soil-rich valleys of the Tualatin, Willamette, and Cowlitz to give any thought to stopping along the way. As a matter of fact the Old Oregon Trail crossed what is now Morrow County over what must concededly be the most inhospitable portion of the county, if one excepts the Willow Creek crossing. So it is small wonder that no one gave any consideration to settling until after all the prime land to the west had been "taken up." Had the trail crossed a few miles to the south, there might have been a far different story.

Some confusion still exists concerning just who first decided to settle in what is now Morrow County. Writing in the year 1902, Mr. W. S. Shiach quotes one A. S. Wells, who was then living, with the statement that there was no one living in the area prior to 1858. Mr. Wells then went on to say that John Jordan, who settled at the forks of Rhea and Willow Creeks, T. W. and William Ayers, who settled on Butter Creek, O. W. Breeden, who took up land on Willow Creek near the present town of Heppner and Oscar Clark, for whom Clark's Canyon was named, were the first settlers in the area, by inference around 1860-62. In the "Yesteryears of Morrow County," which appears to have been the product of many pens, published in 1959 by the Heppner Gazette Times, there is the statement that one George Vinson was the first settler, and that he homesteaded on Butter Creek, about two miles from the present Lena, in 1852.

Mr. Shiach's history 1/ and the "Yesteryears of Morrow County" do more or less agree on the date when William Cecil, for whom the town of Cecil was named, came to the county. They also agree on the location where John

Jordan settled and there are som
Mr. Jordan may have actually beer
least, everyone seems to agree th
house. At this late date, it see
Vinson was one of the many livest
camps in the eastern part of the
1850's, and prior to the land rus

It was these same cattlemen, push
afield in the search for free gra
ery that not all of Morrow County
idding as the area crossed by th
of this quickly spread and, helpe
secutive years of more than avera
an influx of settlers, during the
70's, into the myriad valleys nor
Still, there is no doubt that th
fluence in the settling of Morro
scarcity of good free land furth

From the beginning, Morrow County
clusively agricultural, and even
raising. Not until the 1880's we
ments in grain growing, and then
The experiments were so spectacul
new land rush began, and out of
the formation of a county. Many
the county in hopes of making the
went broke and later abandoned th
meantime the new county had been
this in turn attracted more new s
1888, rails were extended south a
the present day agricultural patt
three years the wheat crop had gr
million bushels per year, approxi
was shipped out of the county.
a century since that time, there
change in the agricultural patte
once the major income producing
portance.

Lack of water for irrigation pur
the otherwise good soil of the c
An adequate return from dry farm
without the benefit of irrigatio

TORICAL

sands of westbound immigrants
ent Morrow County in the years
them were apparently in too great
il-rich valleys of the Tualatin,
to give any thought to stopping
tter of fact the Old Oregon Trail
row County over what must con-
ospitable portion of the county,
low Creek crossing. So it is
e gave any consideration to set-
the prime land to the west had
the trail crossed a few miles to
have been a far different story.

xists concerning just who first
hat is now Morrow County. Writing
. S. Shiach quotes one A. S. Wells,
ith the statement that there was
rea prior to 1858. Mr. Wells then
hn Jordan, who settled at the forks
eks, T. W. and William Ayers, who
k, O. W. Breeden, who took up land
he present town of Heppner and
Clark's Canyon was named, were the
area, by inference around 1860-62.
Morrow County," which appears to
of many pens, published in 1959 by
mes, there is the statement that
the first settler, and that he
Creek, about two miles from the

/ and the "Yesteryears of Morrow
s agree on the date when William
wn of Cecil was named, came to the
ee on the location where John

Jordan settled and there are some other indications that Mr. Jordan may have actually been the first settler. At least, everyone seems to agree that he built the first house. At this late date, it seems likely that Mr. Vinson was one of the many livestock men who had cattle camps in the eastern part of the county during the late 1850's, and prior to the land rush of the middle 1860's.

It was these same cattlemen, pushing further and further afield in the search for free grass who made the discovery that not all of Morrow County was as arid and forbidding as the area crossed by the emigrant trail. News of this quickly spread and, helped along by several consecutive years of more than average rainfall, there was an influx of settlers, during the late 1860's and early 70's, into the myriad valleys north of the Blue Mountains. Still, there is no doubt that the factor of greatest influence in the settling of Morrow County was the growing scarcity of good free land further west.

From the beginning, Morrow County has been almost exclusively agricultural, and even more exclusively stock raising. Not until the 1880's were there any experiments in grain growing, and then primarily for wheat hay. The experiments were so spectacularly successful that a new land rush began, and out of this grew the demand for the formation of a county. Many of these who came to the county in hopes of making their fortune in wheat went broke and later abandoned their holdings. In the meantime the new county had been set up (in 1885) and this in turn attracted more new settlers. Finally, in 1888, rails were extended south as far as Heppner and the present day agricultural patterns became set. Within three years the wheat crop had grown to more than one million bushels per year, approximately one-half of which was shipped out of the county. In the three-quarters of a century since that time, there has been but one major change in the agricultural pattern: Sheep, which were once the major income producing crop, are now of no importance.

Lack of water for irrigation purposes has kept much of the otherwise good soil of the county out of production. An adequate return from dry farming and livestock raising, without the benefit of irrigation requires a large acreage

for the individual producer, and that fact alone has kept the population at a near minimum. Nevertheless, there have been recurring booms and during one of these (1920) the population was approximately 25 percent above the present figure.

The mining excitements common to most eastern Oregon Counties are completely absent from the annals of Morrow County. True, there was once a mild rush of sorts to stake claims in the Opal Butte area. But the rush, in the parlance of the times, "lasted quick" and terminated altogether with the discovery that few of the "opals" were of gem quality. At least one family fortune was exhausted in a vain effort to develop one of the many indifferent coal deposits in the county. Indeed, the Union Pacific Railroad spent some time and no little money during the late 1880's to the same end. Eventually, they too admitted defeat.

The earnest delver after historical truths is almost immediately struck by the completely casual approach of the early pioneers to the type of business transactions that other folk in other places and other times are inclined to look upon seriously. Witness how two gentlemen, Heppner and Morrow by name, met over a wayfarers meal, during the course of which a handshake agreement was completed to open a store at Stanbury's Flat. Without more ado they then went their separate ways: Heppner to purchase the stock and Morrow to erect the store building. At the time of the decision to go in business (1872) there were only about 25 families in the trading area, which is some sort of a measure of the faith of Messrs. Morrow and Heppner in the future of the area.

Witness, too, the early day saga of the town of Hardman. In 1882 it was known as Dairyville. Because there was a rival community a mile or so down the road known as "Yaller Dog" the community of Dairyville soon came to be known as "Raw Dog." But good things come in threes; it seems there was a farmer named David Hardman who, among other things, kept a post office known (quite naturally) as Hardman. Eventually, Mr. Hardman moved into Dairyville, bringing the post office with him, and the town thereafter became Hardman. It quickly absorbed "Yaller Dog" and thereafter flourished mightily until around 1910,

when it was the second larg
that time a decline set in
of memories. Only the town
file, (although the town ha
remains to show the height
pired. And we still wonder
a postmaster decided to mov
with him.

Not to be overlooked in the
are some of the early issue
sprang up as a rival of the
merged with that sheet to b
flourishing) Heppner Gazett
Times must have had excelle
of the area. A glance thro
1901 issues shows space dev
ings," "Ione Inklings," "Ga
Creek Ripplings," "Lexingto
dency toward alliteration r
establishment of a newspape
of "The Hardman Homestead."
M. McMicken established a n
end of 1898. Unfortunately
just what Miss McMicken's f
least of record that Morrow
And Mr. Shiach, writing in
successful editor, at that.
newspapers, Lexington, whic
ville" once had three: "The
Weekly Budget" and "The Whe
dozen years before the town

Enlightening of the young a
greatest worry of the early
record of a school having b
subscription in Heppner in
are extremely sketchy. In
1885 were at one time seque
(Umatilla) and are no longe
1885 the first records were
show a total of 1,760 youth
of whom 1,008 were enrolled
slightly more than four mon
following year there were o

, and that fact alone has
ar minimum. Nevertheless,
ooms and during one of these
pproximately 25 percent above

on to most eastern Oregon
ent from the annals of Morrow
ce a mild rush of sorts to
tte area. But the rush, in
"lasted quick" and terminated
ry that few of the "opals"
ast one family fortune was
to develop one of the many
n the county. Indeed, the
t some time and no little
's to the same end. Eventually,

istorical truths is almost
completely casual approach of
type of business transactions
laces and other times are in-
sly. Witness how two gentle-
name, met over a wayfarers
which a handshake agreement
ore at Stanbury's Flat. Without
eir separate ways: Heppner to
row to erect the store building.
n to go in business (1872)
amilies in the trading area,
asure of the faith of Messrs.
future of the area.

y saga of the town of Hardman.
iryville. Because there was
r so down the road known as
of Dairyville soon came to be
ood things come in threes; it
amed David Hardman who, among
office known (quite naturally) as
Hardman moved into Dairyville,
ith him, and the town there-
quickly absorbed "Yaller Dog"
mightily until around 1910,

when it was the second largest town in the county. At that time a decline set in, and today it consists mostly of memories. Only the township plat, which is still on file, (although the town has long since disincorporated) remains to show the heights to which Hardman once aspired. And we still wonder what would happen today if a postmaster decided to move and take his post office with him.

Not to be overlooked in the matter of the casual approach are some of the early issues of Heppner Times, which sprang up as a rival of the Gazette in 1897, and later merged with that sheet to become the enterprising (and flourishing) Heppner Gazette Times of the present. The Times must have had excellent coverage in all the towns of the area. A glance through the pages of some of the 1901 issues shows space devoted to the "Monument Murmurings," "Ione Inklings," "Galloway Gleanings," "Rhea Creek Ripplings," "Lexington Laconics," etc. This tendency toward alliteration reached the ultimate with the establishment of a newspaper in Hardman under the banner of "The Hardman Homestead." We note, too, that a Miss M. McMicken established a newspaper in Ione toward the end of 1898. Unfortunately, history does not tell us just what Miss McMicken's first name was. But it is at least of record that Morrow County had a lady editor. And Mr. Shiach, writing in 1902, terms her a financially successful editor, at that. And still on the subject of newspapers, Lexington, which began existence as "Salineville" once had three: "The Bunchgrass Blade," "The Weekly Budget" and "The Wheatfield." All of this a dozen years before the town was incorporated.

Enlightening of the young appears not to have been the greatest worry of the early Morrow pioneers. There is a record of a school having been established by popular subscription in Heppner in 1873. Records of other areas are extremely sketchy. In fact, all records prior to 1885 were at one time sequestered in the parent county (Umatilla) and are no longer available. Subsequent to 1885 the first records were for the year 1887-88. These show a total of 1,760 youth of school age in the county, of whom 1,008 were enrolled in school for an average of slightly more than four months during the year. In the following year there were only 1,517 of school age, and

the number enrolled is not of record. However, the school year was still about four months' duration, and it is noted that some of the school buildings of the previous year had been demolished by the cyclone of 1888, and at least one schoolhouse was torn down and "the materials used for other purposes." 1/ By 1900 the school enrollment was up to nearly 1,400, and the length of the school year had extended to almost six months.

At one time there were more than 50 separate school districts in the county, yet Morrow was the first county in the State of Oregon to adopt the county unit administrative system. Schools of the county are today as modern and progressive as can be found anywhere. Finally, as a period (if not an exclamation point) to the subject of casualness, we find that the first - and for many years the only - doctor in Morrow County was an unlicensed practicioner known to history only as "Dr. Shobe." This enterprising gentleman came to Heppner in 1874 and later opened his own drug store, where, presumably, he was his own pharmacist, as well. Not until six years later was there a licensed physician in the county. Dr. Shobe's chief stock in trade in his pharmacy seems to have been a tonic labeled "IXL," previously purveyed in the area by Heppner's store. The tonic was so popular, in fact, that when it came time to decide on a name for the town several votes were cast for "IXL." Even more votes were cast for "New Chicago," while George Stansbury (some records show the name as Stanbury) held out for awhile for the name of Willow Creek. No one name receiving a majority of the votes, Mr. Stansbury threw his support to Heppner, and so the town became. It is interesting, at this point in time to dwell on what might have happened had Mr. Stansbury elected to throw his support to "IXL."

1/ History of Umatilla and Morrow County, Wm. Parsons and W. S. Shiach, Lever Publishing, 1902

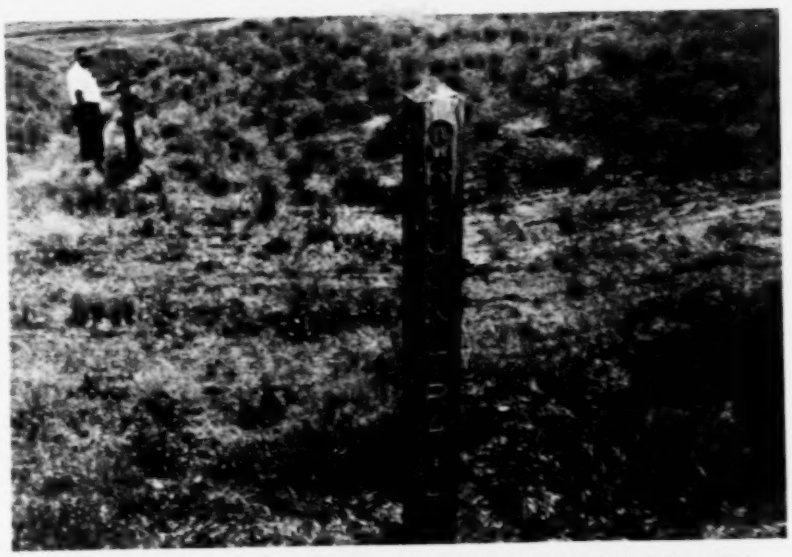
THE OLD OREGON TRAIL CROSSES M

HEPPNER FROM THE SO

is not of record. However, the
l about four months' duration, and
e of the school buildings of the
en demolished by the cyclone of 1888,
oolhouse was torn down and "the
ther purposes." 1/ By 1900 the
s up to nearly 1,400, and the length
ad extended to almost six months.

re more than 50 separate school dis-
, yet Morrow was the first county in
to adopt the county unit administra-
s of the county are today as modern
an be found anywhere. Finally, as a
clamation point) to the subject of
that the first - and for many years
Morrow County was an unlicensed
o history only as "Dr. Shobe." This
an came to Heppner in 1874 and later
store, where, presumably, he was his
ell. Not until six years later was
sician in the county. Dr. Shobe's
in his pharmacy seems to have been
," previously purveyed in the area
The tonic was so popular, in fact,
me to decide on a name for the town
ast for "IXL." Even more votes were
go," while George Stansbury (some
me as Stanbury) held out for awhile
low Creek. No one name receiving a
es, Mr. Stansbury threw his support
the town became. It is interesting,
me to dwell on what might have hap-
bury elected to throw his support to

lla and Morrow County,
W. S. Shiach, Lever Publishing, 1902



THE OLD OREGON TRAIL CROSSES MORROW COUNTY

HEPPNER FROM THE SOUTH

11

TABLE I

MORROW COUNTY
POPULATION TRENDS
BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS
1950 - 1969

AGE GROUP	1950 TOTAL	1960 MALE	1960 FEMALE	1960 TOTAL	1969 MALE
Under 16	1,451	-	-	1,672	-
16 & 17	140	99	81	180	96
18 - 24	404	165	158	323	156
25 - 34	673	279	277	566	228
35 - 44	693	317	305	622	238
45 - 54	545	328	264	592	253
55 - 64	456	224	184	408	264
65 & Over	421	257	261	518	255
TOTALS	4,783	1,669*	1,530*	4,871	1,490*

*Does not include persons under the age of 16.

MORROW COUNTY
POPULATION TRENDS
BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS
1950 - 1969

1950	1960			1969		
TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1,451	-	-	1,672	-	-	1,370
140	99	81	180	96	111	207
404	165	158	323	156	157	313
673	279	277	566	228	240	468
693	317	305	622	238	252	490
545	328	264	592	253	264	517
456	224	184	408	264	240	504
421	257	261	518	255	271	526
4,783	1,669*	1,530*	4,871	1,490*	1,535*	4,395

persons under the age of 16.

POPULATION

In point of numbers, the population of Morrow County has been relatively stable for the past thirty years. However, as will be seen, there has been a tremendous change in the composition of the population, particularly in the past ten years.

The population peak in the county was reached in 1920, when the regular decennial census showed a total of 5,617 inhabitants. During the next twenty years the county showed an approximate 25 percent population loss, with 1940 showing approximately the same population as at present. During the mid-forties the population fell to the lowest point since 1890, but subsequently climbed back to a low peak during the mid-fifties, after which it again tailed off to the present figure.

Oddly enough, with 500 less population now than in 1960, there are actually more households in the county now than at the time of the last decennial census. In 1960, the average population per household stood at 3.96; at the time of the Smaller Communities Study this average had dropped to 3.14. This trend toward smaller families is further supported by the fact that approximately 60 percent of the population loss of the past eight years was in the under 16 year-age group. There were slight gains in the numbers of those 16 and 17 years old, as well as those over the age of 65. All other age groups, except the 55 to 64, showed definite losses, with the 25 to 54 year group being the hardest hit. There was an approximate 25 percent gain in the 55 to 64 year-age group.

Put in another way, in 1950 those under the age of 16 accounted for 30.3 percent of the total population, and those above the age of 65 accounted for only 8.8 percent. In 1960 the respective percentages for these two age groups were 34.3 and 10.6. At th
Communities Study in 1969, those
dropped to 31.1 percent, while th
had risen to approximately 12.0 p

It would appear, from the data a
County is exporting people in th
year group. Some of this out-mig
being replaced by older persons,
loss in the exchange, particular
Not all of the out-migration has
however. There are many indicat
of the out-migration has been by
lies, principally of young males
working age. That the distaff si
the area, is indicated by the ris
in relation to the total populati
cent of the total population was
percentage had risen to 47.8, and
study, more than one-half of all
were female.

Not much in the way of populatio
appears indicated during the nex
likely that some of the resident
part of the county, who are now
Depot will probably remove with
emphasis on military activities,
loss will probably be offset by
culture and agricultural product
projected experiments in irrigat
of the county are successfully b

Any one of the recommended - and
control and storage projects in
basin, could materially raise th
come of the county and bring an
Completion of even a reasonable
projects could also enable the b
dustry as well. However, it mus
Morrow is primarily an agricultu
present day trends toward larger
zation and smaller farm populati
only real possibility of an upsw
industrial diversification - whi
topic of earnest conversation.

POPULATION

, the population of Morrow County has
ble for the past thirty years. How-
en, there has been a tremendous change
of the population, particularly in the

in the county was reached in 1920,
ecennial census showed a total of 5,617
ng the next twenty years the county
te 25 percent population loss, with
ximately the same population as at
e mid-forties the population fell to
nce 1890, but subsequently climbed
during the mid-fifties, after which it
the present figure.

500 less population now than in 1960,
more household; in the county now than
last decennial census. In 1960, the
per household stood at 3.96; at the
Communities Study this average had
This trend toward smaller families is
by the fact that approximately 60 per-
tion loss of the past eight years was
ar-age group. There were slight gains
those 16 and 17 years old, as well as
of 65. All other age groups, except
ed definite losses, with the 25 to 54
he hardest hit. There was an approxi-
in in the 55 to 64 year-age group.

, in 1950 those under the age of 16
percent of the total population, and
e of 65 accounted for only 8.8 percent.
tive percentages for these two age

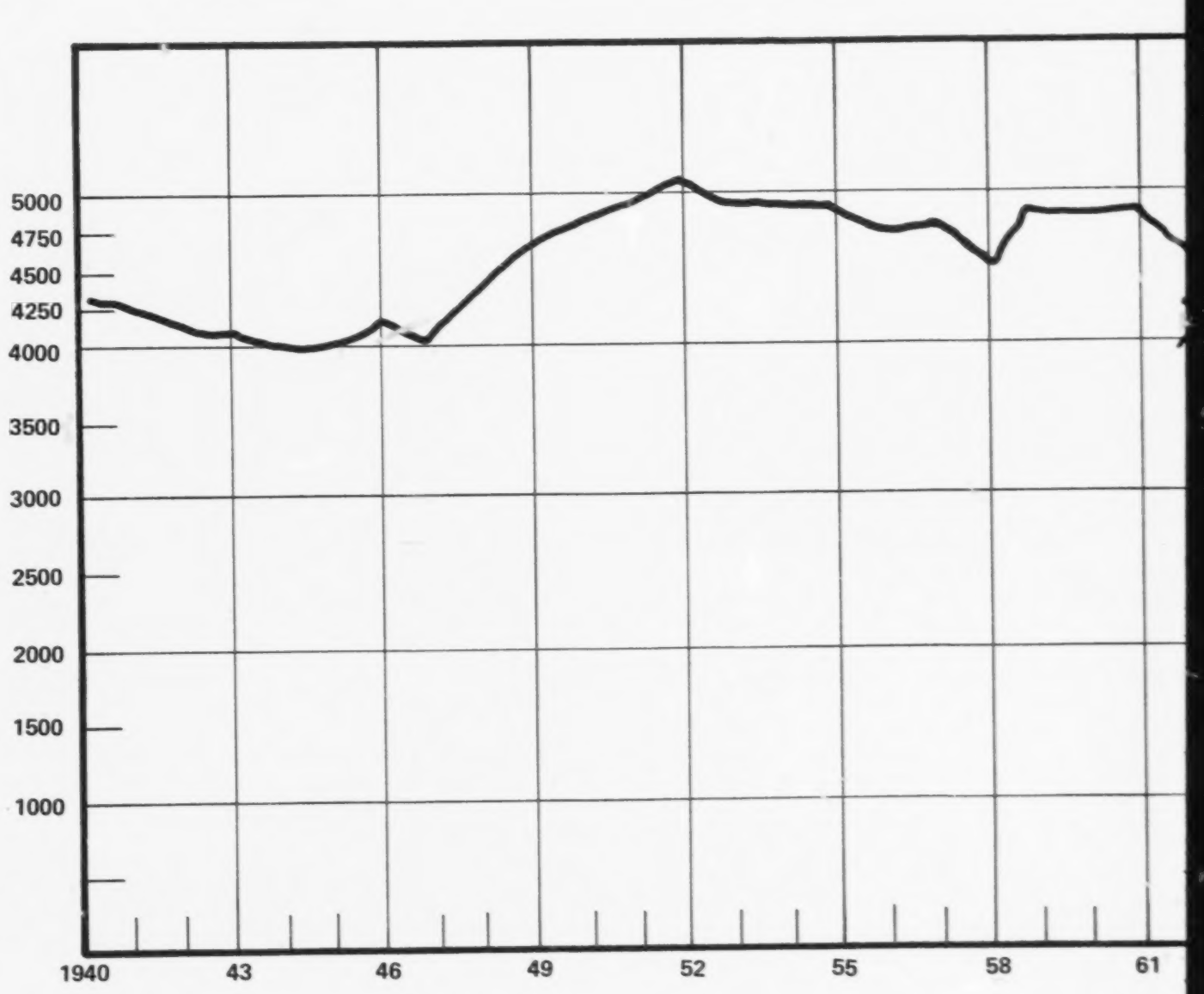
groups were 34.3 and 10.6. At the time of the Smaller Communities Study in 1969, those under the age of 16 had dropped to 31.1 percent, while those above the age of 65 had risen to approximately 12.0 percent.

It would appear, from the data at hand, that Morrow County is exporting people in the vital 20 through 40 year group. Some of this out-migration is undoubtedly being replaced by older persons, but there has been a loss in the exchange, particularly of young families. Not all of the out-migration has been of whole families, however. There are many indications that at least a part of the out-migration has been by single members of families, principally of young males who have arrived at a working age. That the distaff side tends to remain in the area, is indicated by the rising percentage of females in relation to the total population. In 1950, 45.7 percent of the total population was female. By 1960, this percentage had risen to 47.8, and at the time of the study, more than one-half of all the persons in the county were female.

Not much in the way of population change in Morrow County appears indicated during the next few years. It appears likely that some of the residents in the northeastern part of the county, who are now employed at the Umatilla Depot will probably remove with the national lessening of emphasis on military activities, now in prospect. This loss will probably be offset by jobs opening up in agriculture and agricultural products processing, if presently projected experiments in irrigation in the northern part of the county are successfully brought to fruition.

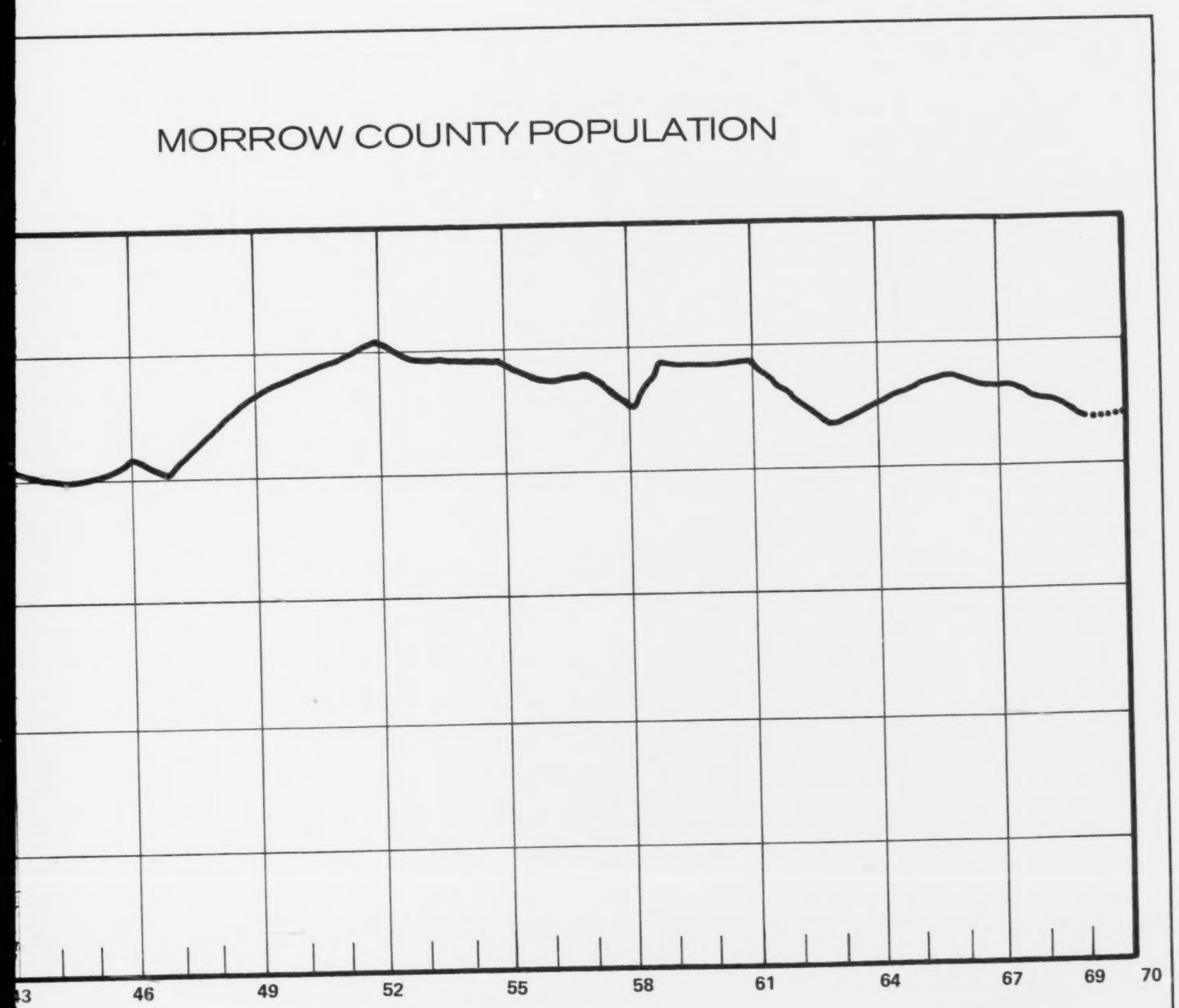
Any one of the recommended - and sorely needed - flood control and storage projects in the Willow Creek subbasin, could materially raise the gross agricultural income of the county and bring an influx of new inhabitants. Completion of even a reasonable portion of the recommended projects could also enable the building of a service industry as well. However, it must be borne in mind that Morrow is primarily an agricultural county and, with the present day trends toward larger farms, increased mechanization and smaller farm populations, it appears that the only real possibility of an upswing in population lies in industrial diversification - which is at present but a topic of earnest conversation.

MORROW COUNTY POPULATION



14

MORROW COUNTY POPULATION



AGRICULTURE

THE SOILS

The one million plus acres of Morrow County land in farms represent a fair variety of soil types. Most of the prime farm lands are on alluvial soils in the creek bottoms, plus one glacial deposit approximately mid-way of the northern boundary. The various Lickskillet associations which occupy the central portion of the southeast to northwest slope across the county are also heavily cultivated and are more or less amenable to irrigation, depending on the soil depth. Most of the northern part of the county is Quincy associated glacial sediments, ranging from medium to coarse texture. Only a small percentage of the Quincy associated soils are suitable for cropland, or adaptable to irrigation.

The high altitude southeastern corner of the county is generally in fairly deep soil partly developed from the underlying rock and partly the result of deposited loess and volcanic ash.

Generally, very few of the soils are native. Again generally, most of the soils except the shallower Lickskillet and some of the coarser Quincy association are amenable to irrigation. Almost uniformly, all of the soils in the county tend to be light and subject to both wind and water erosion.

All of those soils otherwise suitable for cropland require chemical treatment for maximum production.

THE CROPS

Although livestock and livestock products provided slightly less than one-third of Morrow County's gross agricultural income in 1968, there are some signs that livestock is gradually assuming a much stronger position

in relation to the total farm inco
much because of increasing revenue
from slightly decreased field crop

During the first years of Morrow C
were almost the only cash crop. L
item of importance. In the 1890's
grains began to be important. But
exodus of the sheep that wheat and
assumed their present position of

In normal years, the cash value of
ceeds the value of all other farm
Only occasionally, in a bad crop y
this not true. But these years re
not often noted. Other than wheat
resent almost the sum total of fie
negligible amount of melons and ve
this seldom amounts to more than f
total gross farm income.

LIVESTOCK

Beef cattle now represent the grea
producing livestock in Morrow Coun
products have shown a rising trend
years and during 1968 produced alm
much gross income as in 1960. Swi
eliminated as a cash crop, with 19
a little more than one-tenth of th
lambs and wool still account for a
the total livestock income, but th
percent of the total in 1960. It
the present time whether or not th
sheep raising will continue.

PROCESSING

There is only one small plant proc
(dairy) products in the county. I
toward increased dairy products pr
additional facilities for processi

GRICULTURE

plus acres of Morrow County land in
a fair variety of soil types. Most of
ands are on alluvial soils in the creek
e glacial deposit approximately mid-way
boundary. The various Lickskillet asso-
ccupy the central portion of the south-
t slope across the county are also heavi-
d are more or less amenable to irrigation,
soil depth. Most of the northern part
Quincy associated glacial sediments,
ium to coarse texture. Only a small per-
Quincy associated soils are suitable for
ptable to irrigation.

e southeastern corner of the county is
rly deep soil partly developed from the
and partly the result of deposited loess
.

few of the soils are native. Again
of the soils except the shallower Lick-
of the coarser Quincy association are
gation. Almost uniformly, all of the
nty tend to be light and subject to both
rosion.

ls otherwise suitable for cropland re-
reatment for maximum production.

ck and livestock products provided
an one-third of Morrow County's gross
come in 1968, there are some signs that
dually assuming a much stronger position

in relation to the total farm income. This is not so much because of increasing revenues from livestock as from slightly decreased field crop revenue.

During the first years of Morrow County, beef cattle were almost the only cash crop. Later, sheep became an item of importance. In the 1890's, wheat and small grains began to be important. But it was not until the exodus of the sheep that wheat and other small grains assumed their present position of dominance.

In normal years, the cash value of the wheat crop exceeds the value of all other farm products combined. Only occasionally, in a bad crop year (as in 1964) is this not true. But these years represent an exception not often noted. Other than wheat, barley and hay represent almost the sum total of field crops. There is a negligible amount of melons and vegetables grown, but this seldom amounts to more than four percent of the total gross farm income.

LIVESTOCK

Beef cattle now represent the great majority of income producing livestock in Morrow County, although dairy products have shown a rising trend over the past ten years and during 1968 produced almost three times as much gross income as in 1960. Swine have almost been eliminated as a cash crop, with 1968 returns being only a little more than one-tenth of the 1960 figure. Sheep, lambs and wool still account for around ten percent of the total livestock income, but this is down from 17 percent of the total in 1960. It is difficult to say at the present time whether or not this downward trend in sheep raising will continue.

PROCESSING

There is only one small plant processing agricultural (dairy) products in the county. If the present trend toward increased dairy products production continues, additional facilities for processing may be required.

THE OUTLOOK

The future of agriculture in Morrow County is presently somewhat uncertain. There are many possibilities, at present in the talking stage only, which could if brought to fruition, bring vast changes within the next two decades.

Topping the list is the possible construction of a multi-purpose dam on Willow Creek, near Heppner, which it is estimated could bring an additional 4,000 acres under irrigation, or could provide supplemental water to some of the acreages now under irrigation. This could make possible the growing of a type of crops not presently in production and could raise the agricultural income by as much as 10 to 15 percent.

Second is the possibility of pumping irrigation water from the pool formed by the John Day Dam. This dam has raised the water level of the Columbia River to the point where the costs of pumping for irrigation along the northern strip of the county will be considerably lowered, perhaps to the point of feasibility. In fact, one cooperative venture involving some 12,000 acres near Boardman is now getting under way on an experimental basis. Presumably, a good portion of this acreage will be devoted to row crops, of a type which may create a need for local processing plants. Whether in anticipation of the success of this experiment, or for some other reason, a considerable acreage of row crops was put in the loess soils near the navy bombing range in 1969. It is still too early to hazard a guess as to whether or not this venture will be profitable.

Finally there is the possibility that a major nuclear powered generating facility may eventually be established somewhere on the Columbia River along the northern boundary of the county. The suggestion has been made that, if such a plant were to be established, the water used for cooling purposes could be pumped and stored for irrigation purposes. There are myriad technical difficulties in the path of such a project. Soil composition of the areas where it is proposed to establish the impoundment is such that it appears a seepage problem of considerable proportions would ensue. At the time of the survey, a

study was underway in the north
determine the depth and composi
to the reservoir sites. Should
coolant water would not be reta
poundments, alternate means, su
directly into irrigation pipes
be used.

Also underway is a study to det
an agriculture-industrial park
packing plants, or similar indu
creased agricultural use of the
sites are being considered for
animal-oriented industries.

One way or another, it seems al
agricultural expansion will com
next few years. The early grow
Columbia River could make it po
of fresh produce on the market
The length of the growing seaso
ing of a type of crops not now
it appears that the outlook for
even though the exact course is

MODERN METHODS ARE USED TO HAR
OF MORROW COUNTY

2585

Morrow County is presently
e many possibilities, at
only, which could if brought
s within the next two dec-

ble construction of a multi-
near Heppner, which it is
tional 4,000 acres under
supplemental water to some
igation. This could make
e of crops not presently
the agricultural income by

pumping irrigation water
ohn Day Dam. This dam has
Columbia River to the
ping for irrigation along
unty will be considerably
t of feasibility. In fact,
lving some 12,000 acres near
r way on an experimental
ortion of this acreage will
type which may create a
ants. Whether in anticipa-
experiment, or for some other
ge of row crops was put in
y bombing range in 1969. It
a guess as to whether or
fitable.

lity that a major nuclear
may eventually be established
ver along the northern bound-
estion has been made that,
stablished, the water used
e pumped and stored for irri-
myriad technical difficulties
t. Soil composition of the
o establish the impoundment
epage problem of considerable
the time of the survey, a

study was underway in the north part of the county, to determine the depth and composition of the soils adjacent to the reservoir sites. Should studies show that this coolant water would not be retained in the proposed impoundments, alternate means, such as pumping the water directly into irrigation pipes or lined ditches, could be used.

Also underway is a study to determine the feasibility of an agriculture-industrial park suitable for feed lots, packing plants, or similar industries resulting from increased agricultural use of the land. Commercial pumping sites are being considered for these and other potential animal-oriented industries.

One way or another, it seems almost an assured fact that agricultural expansion will come to Morrow County in the next few years. The early growing season along the Columbia River could make it possible to place some types of fresh produce on the market in time for peak prices. The length of the growing season could enable the growing of a type of crops not now being produced. Altogether it appears that the outlook for agriculture is excellent, even though the exact course is more or less uncertain.

MODERN METHODS ARE USED TO HARVEST THE VAST WHEAT FIELDS OF MORROW COUNTY

AGRICULTURAL INCOME TRENDS
MORROW COUNTY
1964 - 1968

LIVESTOCK & POULTRY	1964	1965	1966	196
Beef Cattle.....	$ 1,944,000	$ 2,044,000	$ 2,152,000	$ 2,407
Sheep & Lambs.....	380,000	271,000	244,000	323
Wool**.....	109,000	107,000	120,242	100
Hogs.....	18,000	15,000	16,000	14
Dairy (Milk & Ice Cr.).....	59,000	130,000	100,000	167
Poultry.....	42,000	42,000	40,000	36
Misc. Animal Products.....	10,000	11,000	11,000	17
Total.....	$ 2,562,000	$ 2,620,000	$ 2,683,242	$ 3,064
CROPS				
Wheat***.....	$ 5,100,000	$ 5,612,000	$ 5,929,639	$ 6,495
Barley.....	1,413,750	1,496,000	1,472,166	381
Other Grains.....	87,000	20,000	6,000	43
Hay Crops.....	278,000	330,000	369,000	386
Veg., Melons, Fruits.....	86,000	115,000	76,000	279
Farm Forest Products.....	110,000	75,000	50,000	60
Fed. Crop Ins.....	-------	-------	-------	---
Total.....	$ 7,074,750	$ 7,648,000	$ 7,902,805	$ 7,645
TOTAL All Crops & Livestock..	$ 9,636,750	$10,268,000	$10,586,047	$10,709

*Source - Morrow County Extension Agent
**Includes Wool Incentive Payments
***Includes Wheat Certificates, Conservation Reserve, Commodity Reseal and Feed Grain Divers

TABLE II

AGRICULTURAL INCOME TRENDS
MORROW COUNTY
1964 - 1968

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
...	$ 1,944,000	$ 2,044,000	$ 2,152,000	$ 2,407,000	$ 2,678,000
...	380,000	271,000	244,000	323,000	276,000
...	109,000	107,000	120,242	100,512	96,000
...	18,000	15,000	16,000	14,000	5,000
...	59,000	130,000	100,000	167,000	199,000
...	42,000	42,000	40,000	36,000	38,000
...	10,000	11,000	11,000	17,000	12,000
...	$ 2,562,000	$ 2,620,000	$ 2,683,242	$ 3,064,512	$ 3,304,000
...	$ 5,100,000	$ 5,612,000	$ 5,929,639	$ 6,495,534	$ 5,419,363
...	1,413,750	1,496,000	1,472,166	381,719	415,000
...	87,000	20,000	6,000	43,000	47,000
...	278,000	330,000	369,000	386,000	290,000
...	86,000	115,000	76,000	279,000	202,000
...	110,000	75,000	50,000	60,000	40,000
...	-------	-------	-------	-------	485,000
...	$ 7,074,750	$ 7,648,000	$ 7,902,805	$ 7,645,253	$ 6,898,363
k..	$ 9,636,750	$10,268,000	$10,586,047	$10,709,765	$10,202,363

Extension Agent
Payments
ates, Conservation Reserve, Commodity Reseal and Feed Grain Diversion Payments

17

NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES

CONSTRUCTION

At the time of the study, construction of all kinds was at a minimum. Of the seven workers in this division, all but one female clerical person were in the Structural worker category. In addition there were 13 self-employed persons in Construction, mostly in home construction and repair. Some heavy construction in the county is being done by out of the county firms. No immediate prospects for an increase in construction were evident, with the exception of a proposed alfalfa cubing plant in the Industrial Park at Boardman scheduled for mid-summer.

Proposed for the future, but not yet on the drawing boards, is a nuclear power plant which would be a job of considerable proportion.

MANUFACTURING

This industry division ranked third in the distribution of wage and salary workers with slightly over 18 percent of the total employment. By far the bulk of these workers (77%) were found in the lumber industry in the Machine Trades and Miscellaneous occupations. Most of the remaining workers were technicians employed by Boeing at the test site. Any increase in employment in this division would have to come from proposed new industry in the Boardman area such as the alfalfa cubing plant, a cement batch plant, a possible oil company installation and a proposed stud mill scheduled for Heppner. If any of these plans develop, a definite increase in manufacturing will take place.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATI

This combined division holds
five percent of the total em
the Utilities section. Sinc
most part, provided by firms
very few employees are found
Similarly, Communications ho
employment. Business office
are outside the county and
stations in the county. How
available via cable-translat

Utilities not only hold the
division, but also have most
and technical jobs. Heppner
Columbia Basin Electric Co-o
eral counties.

No immediate expansion, and
forecast for this division.
for the nuclear power genera
completion, a considerable n
personnel would be added to
of the study, prospects look
the generating plant in the
area.

TRADE

Second only to Government, I
all employment in wage and s
It also holds 43 percent of
employment in the area.

Almost one-half of the emplo
and most of the females are
tions. Male employment runs
ics and machinery sales.

Self-employment in Trade is
the sexes, being generally i
lishments which also accoun
ily work.

TURAL INDUSTRIES

y, construction of all kinds was
even workers in this division,
ical person were in the Structural
dition there were 13 self-employed
, mostly in home construction and
nstruction in the county is being
nty firms. No immediate prospects
struction were evident, with the
alfalfa cubing plant in the
rdman scheduled for mid-summer.

, but not yet on the drawing
wer plant which would be a job of
n.

ranked third in the distribution
kers with slightly over 18 percent
t. By far the bulk of these work-
n the lumber industry in the Machine
us occupations. Most of the re-
echnicians employed by Boeing at
crease in employment in this divi-
e from proposed new industry in
as the alfalfa cubing plant, a
possible oil company installation
ll scheduled for Heppner. If any
, a definite increase in manufac-
.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND UTILITIES

This combined division holds only slightly more than five percent of the total employment, the bulk being in the Utilities section. Since Transportation is, for the most part, provided by firms based outside the county, very few employees are found here in Transportation. Similarly, Communications holds little in the way of employment. Business offices for phone communications are outside the county and there are no TV or radio stations in the county. However, most TV channels are available via cable-translator from Heppner.

Utilities not only hold the majority of jobs in this division, but also have most, if not all, of the skilled and technical jobs. Heppner is the headquarters of the Columbia Basin Electric Co-op which serves parts of several counties.

No immediate expansion, and only normal replacement, is forecast for this division. However, if present plans for the nuclear power generating plant are brought to completion, a considerable number of technical and skilled personnel would be added to this division. At the time of the study, prospects looked good for the locating of the generating plant in the Boardman Industrial Park area.

TRADE

Second only to Government, Trade carries 25 percent of all employment in wage and salary work in the county. It also holds 43 percent of all nonagricultural self-employment in the area.

Almost one-half of the employment in Trade is female, and most of the females are in the food service occupations. Male employment runs mostly to managerial, mechanics and machinery sales.

Self-employment in Trade is divided almost evenly between the sexes, being generally in small family-operated establishments which also account for most of the unpaid family work.

Wholesale trade is almost exclusively male with the preponderance being in the material handling occupations.

There are no present plans for any sizeable expansion in Trade.

FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

In Morrow County, this industry group offers very little in the way of wage and salary work, although it ranks second in the number of self-employed. Over one-half of the workers in this division are female, most being found in the Clerical occupations.

Since the self-employed already outnumber the salaried workers, any expansion in this division will probably be in self-employed rather than in wage and salary work. Other than normal replacement of some of the younger female workers, no expansion is evident in the immediate future.

SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS

Slightly more than one-half of the total wage and salary employees in this industry division are female. They are found mostly in the Service, Professional, and Clerical occupations. Male wage workers are generally in Service, Professional, Machine Trades, Structural and Miscellaneous. Self-employed workers equal about one-half of the total wage and salary workers in this division, and are largely in the motel-hotel segments, plus some personal service.

Since a high percentage of females exists in this division, a considerable replacement will probably occur over the next five years. Also, any expansion of the recreational attractions in the county, will undoubtedly result in an increase in workers in this division, particularly in the Service occupations.

Some slight expansion is already planned along the northern boundary of the county, but future expansion in the southern part would undoubtedly depend on development of recreation as an industry.

GOVERNMENT

Almost 40 percent of the wage and sala
County are in Government. Approximate
in education, of whom almost 60 percen
Professional classifications, and more
are female. Over one-half of the fema
education are in the Service and Cleri
which are exclusively female. Less th
the professional people in education a

Federal, state and local government, o
offers considerably more occupational
although here, as in education, appro
those employed are female. The larges
in the group is the U.S. Forest Servi
county-operated hospital is a close s

NATURAL GAS PUMPING STATION CLOSE
INDUSTRIAL PARK

COURTESY – PORT OF MORR

st exclusively male with the
the material handling occupations.

ans for any sizeable expansion

REAL ESTATE

industry group offers very little
salary work, although it ranks
self-employed. Over one-half of
ision are female, most being
ccupations.

already outnumber the salaried
in this division will probably
her than in wage and salary work.
cement of some of the younger
nsion is evident in the immediate

OUS

-half of the total wage and salary
try division are female. They
Service, Professional, and Cleri-
wage workers are generally in
Machine Trades, Structural and
nployed workers equal about one-
and salary workers in this divi-
n the motel-hotel segments, plus

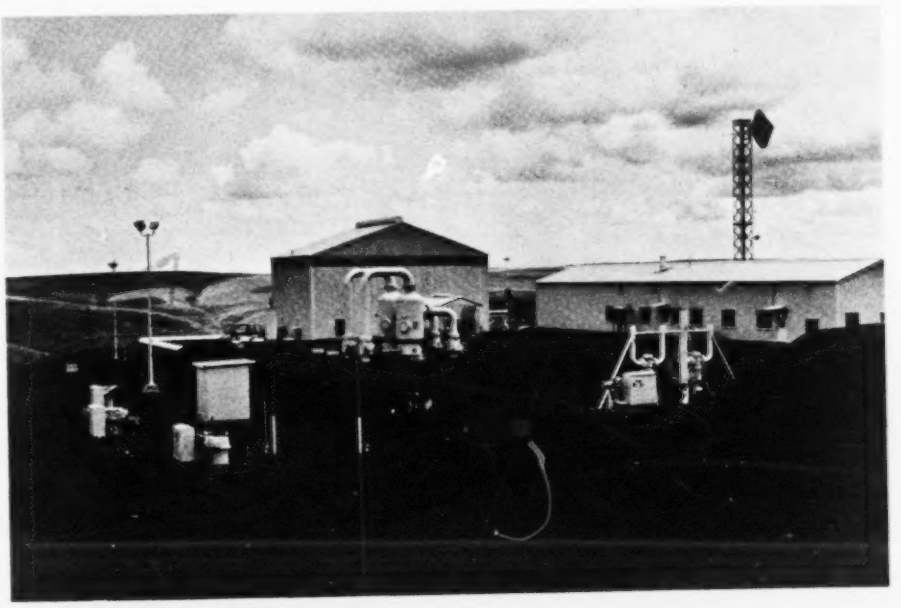
e of females exists in this divi-
eplacement will probably occur
s. Also, any expansion of the
ns in the county, will undoubtedly
n workers in this division, par-
ce occupations.

is already planned along the north-
unty, but future expansion in the
doubtedly depend on development of
try.

GOVERNMENT

Almost 40 percent of the wage and salary jobs in Morrow County are in Government. Approximately 47 percent are in education, of whom almost 60 percent are in the Professional classifications, and more than 65 percent are female. Over one-half of the females employed in education are in the Service and Clerical occupations, which are exclusively female. Less than one-third of the professional people in education are female.

Federal, state and local government, other than education, offers considerably more occupational diversification; although here, as in education, approximately one-half of those employed are female. The largest single division in the group is the U.S. Forest Service, although the county-operated hospital is a close second.



NATURAL GAS PUMPING STATION CLOSE TO THE BOARDMAN INDUSTRIAL PARK

COURTESY – PORT OF MORROW

TABLE III

DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE AND SALARY E

INDUSTRY GROUP	Total Wage and Salary Employment	Females in Group	Professional Technical Managerial	Clerica
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	7	1	0	1
MANUFACTURING	145	2	23	5
(a) Lumber	112	1	5	5
TRANS., COMM., & UTILITIES	41	7	8	9
TRADE	192	85	10	15
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	25	14	8	13
SERVICE & MISCELLANEOUS	56	30	14	11
GOVERNMENT (Non-education)	158	79	58	35
GOVERNMENT (Education)	141	80	86	12
TOTAL*	765	298	207	101

* Includes 47 commuters-in

20

DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY

	Total Wage and Salary Employment	Females in Group	Professional Technical Managerial	Clerical	Sales	Service
CTION	7	1	0	1	0	0
	145	2	23	5	1	13
	112	1	5	5	1	7
UTILITIES	41	7	8	9	0	1	
	192	85	10	15	40	65
CE & REAL ESTATE	25	14	8	13	2	1
LANEOUS	56	30	14	11	1	25
	158	79	58	35	0	34
)						
	141	80	86	12	0	28
	765	298	207	101	44	167

ommuters-in

(Marc

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS WITHIN INDUSTRY GROUPS

Farm, Fishing, Forestry	Processing	Machine Trades	Bench Work	Structural	Miscell
0	0	0	0	6	0
0	3	63	3	6	28
0	1	58	3	4	28
0	2	5	0	2	0
0	2	15	1	1	43
1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	2	0	1	2
0	0	1	0	24	6
0	0	1	0	1	13
1	5	82	4	54	100

(March 16-22, 1969)

AL GROUPS WITHIN INDUSTRY GROUPS

rocessing	Machine Trades	Bench Work	Structural	Miscellaneous	Self-Employed
0	0	0	6	0	13
3	63	3	6	28	13
1	58	3	4	28	7
2	5	0	2	0	6
2	15	1	1	43	79
0	0	0	0	0	31
0	2	0	1	2	27
0	1	0	24	6	0
0	1	0	1	13	0
5	82	4	54	100	163

21

TABLE IV

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT
BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, SEX AND AGE
MORROW COUNTY
Week of March 16 - 22, 1969

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	Total Employment In Group	% of Total Empl.	Females in Group	Females % of Group	Under 24	25 to 34
NONFARM SELF-EMPL.	163	11.7	58	35.2	2	33
FARM OPERATORS	201	14.4	18	9.0	0	32
UNPAID FAMILY WORK[1/]	33	2.4	28	84.9	16	3
FARM WAGE WORK	148	10.6	12	8.1	26	31
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY						
PROFESSIONAL, TECH. & MANAGERIAL	195	15.3	57	28.5	17	41
CLERICAL	107	7.7	92	96.0	16	29
SALES	48	3.4	20	41.8	3	7
SERVICE	180	12.9	130	72.2	26	41
FARM, FISHING & FORESTRY	3	-- -	0	0.0	1	2
PROCESSING WORK	5	-- -	1	20.0	0	1
MACHINE TRADES	95	6.8	0	0.0	23	14
BENCH WORK	15	1.1	3	20.0	0	4
STRUCTURAL WORK	64	4.6	0	0.0	2	11
MISCELLANEOUS	119	8.5	2	1.8	41	21
TOTAL[2/]	1,376	100.0	421	31.2	173	270

1/ Includes agricultural

2/ Includes 113 commuters-

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT
BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, SEX AND AGE
MORROW COUNTY
Week of March 16 - 22, 1969

Total Employment In Group	% of Total Empl.	Females in Group	Females % of Group	Under 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	Over 65
163	11.7	58	35.2	2	33	39	41	37	11
201	14.4	18	9.0	0	32	34	37	51	47
33	2.4	28	84.9	16	3	7	2	5	0
148	10.6	12	8.1	26	31	33	37	19	2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY									
195	15.3	57	28.5	17	41	46	52	34	5
107	7.7	92	96.0	16	29	28	27	7	0
48	3.4	20	41.8	3	7	22	9	5	2
180	12.9	130	72.2	26	41	52	31	28	2
3	-- -	0	0.0	1	2	0	0	0	0
5	-- -	1	20.0	0	1	3	0	1	0
95	6.8	0	0.0	23	14	17	11	27	3
15	1.1	3	20.0	0	4	6	2	2	1
64	4.6	0	0.0	2	11	19	18	13	1
119	8.5	2	1.8	41	21	16	22	19	0
1,376	100.0	421	31.2	173	270	322	289	248	74

ural

2/ Includes 113 commuters-out

NATURAL RESOURCES

WATER

Morrow County is more fortunate than many of the other counties lying east of the Cascade Range, since it has the mighty Columbia River flowing along its entire northern border. In addition, many creeks and streams rise in the Blue Mountains in the southern part of the county, and flow northward to an ultimate junction with the Columbia.

All of Morrow County, except the extreme southwest corner, lies in the Umatilla Basin in the Willow Sub-basin. In the Willow Sub-basin are 3,184 miles of intermittent streams. The main stream is Willow Creek, with tributaries of Hinton Creek, Rhea Creek, and Eightmile Canyon. Also to the east is Butter Creek which runs out of the county on its way to the Columbia River.

Ground water in Morrow County is found generally throughout the county, the greatest concentration being in the southern part with a lesser amount in the northern plains area. An anticline traps ground water in the central area providing adequate supplies for the central towns. From this source, the City of Heppner is supplied by four artesian wells which produce an adequate amount of water for present needs. However, the city is planning to construct another well to provide additional water if needed. Water from these wells is of excellent quality and needs no treatment. The other towns in the areas to the north are also supplied by wells reaching into the basalt aquifers. Ground water in the Willow Sub-basin comprises only about 12 percent of the total water consumed.

Surface water, while occurring in greater quantities, presents far more problems in its use and control. While

the annual precipitation runs from less
in Boardman to more than 40 in the Blu
average at Heppner is around 14 inches
streams in the county are intermittent
winter and spring, and practically dryi
Profiles of the main streams in the Sub
relatively steep gradients of 100 to 30
per mile in their headwaters, and 20 to
in the lower branches. Therefore, suit
storage in the upper elevations is diff
would be expensive to construct.

The central portion of the county conta
streams is subject to "cloudburst" type
occasion cause short periods of heavy d
damage to the crop lands through erosio
In an effort to correct this situation
have been located for storage dams and
places such as Kelly Prairie, Penland P
most ambitious project of all, the Will
Heppner. This Dam, practically on the
the town, will provide a substantial me
for the flooding of Willow Creek as wel
site for recreation and water sports.
been approved and is now awaiting feder

The use of water in irrigation is of pr
the county in all the lowlands adjacent
River. The total of irrigated land at
25,000 acres, and more land is schedule
irrigation in the near future. The use
waters of the proposed nuclear power pl
man Industrial Park will, if projected
feasible, be used to irrigate a substan
128,000 acres of arid land lying immedi
Boardman Park. The area has a long 200
son and with an abundant supply of wate
the benefits to the economy of the coun
mendous. It therefore appears that Mor
tunate in having some well-made and ver
to provide a vast additional water sour
existing supply.

TURAL RESOURCES

s more fortunate than many of the other east of the Cascade Range, since it has mbia River flowing along its entire north- addition, many creeks and streams rise ntains in the southern part of the county, ward to an ultimate junction with the

County, except the extreme southwest corner, Atilla Basin in the Willow Sub-basin. In -basin are 3,184 miles of intermittent main stream is Willow Creek, with tribu- on Creek, Rhea Creek, and Eightmile Canyon. st is Butter Creek which runs out of the way to the Columbia River.

Morrow County is found generally through- the greatest concentration being in the with a lesser amount in the northern plains cline traps ground water in the central adequate supplies for the central towns. e, the City of Heppner is supplied by four which produce an adequate amount of water eds. However, the city is planning to con- well to provide additional water if need- n these wells is of excellent quality and ment. The other towns in the areas to the supplied by wells reaching into the basalt und water in the Willow Sub-basin comprises percent of the total water consumed.

while occurring in greater quantities, ore problems in its use and control. While

the annual precipitation runs from less than eight inches in Boardman to more than 40 in the Blue Mountains, the average at Heppner is around 14 inches. All of the streams in the county are intermittent, running full in winter and spring, and practically drying up in summer. Profiles of the main streams in the Sub-basin exhibit relatively steep gradients of 100 to 300 feet of drop per mile in their headwaters, and 20 to 60 feet per mile in the lower branches. Therefore, suitable on-stream storage in the upper elevations is difficult to find and would be expensive to construct.

The central portion of the county containing the major streams is subject to "cloudburst" type storms which on occasion cause short periods of heavy discharge with much damage to the crop lands through erosion of the top soil. In an effort to correct this situation, several sites have been located for storage dams and reservoirs at places such as Kelly Prairie, Penland Prairie and the most ambitious project of all, the Willow Creek Dam at Heppner. This Dam, practically on the southern edge of the town, will provide a substantial measure of control for the flooding of Willow Creek as well as a potential site for recreation and water sports. The project has been approved and is now awaiting federal funding.

The use of water in irrigation is of prime importance to the county in all the lowlands adjacent to the Columbia River. The total of irrigated land at present exceeds 25,000 acres, and more land is scheduled to come under irrigation in the near future. The use of the coolant waters of the proposed nuclear power plant in the Boardman Industrial Park will, if projected studies prove feasible, be used to irrigate a substantial part of the 128,000 acres of arid land lying immediately south of the Boardman Park. The area has a long 200-day growing season and with an abundant supply of water for irrigation, the benefits to the economy of the county would be tremendous. It therefore appears that Morrow County is fortunate in having some well-made and very practical plans to provide a vast additional water source to the already existing supply.

TIMBER

The Willamette Base Line roughly divides Morrow County into two parts, the North End and the South End. There is no standing timber in the North End. In the South End, about 27 percent of the land has a forest cover most of which is located in or near the Umatilla National Forest. About 220,000 acres of the Blue Mountains are covered with a conifer stand which, with the exception of about a thousand acres, is classed as commercial forest land. The one thousand is non-commercial and all the rest of the county is in non-forest land.

Ponderosa Pine comprises the principal forest type, followed by Douglas Fir, Lodgepole Pine and some Larch and Spruce. According to the last inventory (1955) by the U.S. Forest Service, there was a net volume of 1,766 million board feet (Scribner Rule) on the commercial forest land. Almost 60 percent is on National Forest land.

The annual lumber production averages approximately 46 million board feet. Approximately 70 percent of the raw materials for the lumber industry comes from privately or industry owned lands, with the remainder coming from Forest Service reserves. All of the lumber is produced at the two mills in Heppner. Almost the entire output of both mills is shipped out of the county. Since there is no facility locally, all wood chips and waste are also shipped out to other processing plants.

At the time of the survey there was a distinct possibility of a second stud mill operation in conjunction with one of the existing mills. This operation would increase employment in the lumber industry of the county by approximately 25 employees. Other than this, there is no immediate expectation of any increase in the lumber and timber industry. A planned new highway bisecting the southern part of the county from east to west, could open up new areas in the National Forest increasing the allowable cut and consequent production. This would be some time in the future, since the idea is still on paper.

MINERALS

Mineral production in M
sand and gravel operati
county is covered by a
deposits of minerals wi
Blue Mountains. To dat
have been reported.

RECREATION

The Willamette Base Lin
into two parts, North a
potential sources of in
but the South part must
tunately, there are man
throughout the county.

Along the Columbia Rive
for marinas, some of wh
the study. Each will ha
an adjacent park. Fish
will be available at the
along the riverfront.
being planned in the sou
Prairie, Penland Prairi
additional facilities f
Also the proposed Willo
able addition to the re
residents and tourists.
existing mountain strea
trail, Morrow County ha
the boater or fisherman

For the hunter, the cou
animals such as deer, e
other game species. Mo
hunters and the facilit
Two county parks, Cutsf
about 15 acres of space
picnicking areas includ
small ponds liberally s
served for the small fr

ine roughly divides Morrow County
orth End and the South End. There
in the North End. In the South
of the land has a forest cover
ted in or near the Umatilla National
) acres of the Blue Mountains are
r stand which, with the exception
cres, is classed as commercial for-
ousand is non-commercial and all the
in non-forest land.

ses the principal forest type,
ir, Lodgepole Pine and some Larch
g to the last inventory (1955) by
ce, there was a net volume of 1,766
Scribner Rule) on the commercial
60 percent is on National Forest

oduction averages approximately 46
Approximately 70 percent of the raw
mber industry comes from privately
nds, with the remainder coming from
ves. All of the lumber is produced
Heppner. Almost the entire output
pped out of the county. Since there
ly, all wood chips and waste are also
processing plants.

urvey there was a distinct possibil-
mill operation in conjunction with
mills. This operation would increase
mber industry of the county by approx-
. Other than this, there is no im-
of any increase in the lumber and
planned new highway bisecting the
e county from east to west, could open
National Forest increasing the allow-
uent production. This would be some
since the idea is still on paper.

MINERALS

Mineral production in Morrow County is confined to some sand and gravel operations. The fact that most of the county is covered by a layer of basalt precludes any deposits of minerals with the possible exception of the Blue Mountains. To date no finds of any consequence have been reported.

RECREATION

The Willamette Base Line neatly divides Morrow County into two parts, North and South. The North area has two potential sources of income, manufacturing and recreation, but the South part must depend on recreation only. Fortunately, there are many developed recreational sites throughout the county.

Along the Columbia River there are a number of locations for marinas, some of which were completed at the time of the study. Each will have boat launching facilities and an adjacent park. Fishing and all types of water sports will be available at these and other selected locations along the riverfront. Several major impoundments are being planned in the south part of the county at Kelly Prairie, Penland Prairie, and others. These will provide additional facilities for fishing, camping and hunting. Also the proposed Willow Creek Reservoir will add a sizeable addition to the recreational areas available to both residents and tourists. When all this is added to the existing mountain streams easily accessible by road or trail, Morrow County has, or soon will have, much to offer the boater or fisherman.

For the hunter, the county abounds in game birds and animals such as deer, elk, pheasants, chukar, ducks and other game species. Morrow has long been a Mecca for hunters and the facilities are constantly being improved. Two county parks, Cutsforth and Anson Wright, each having about 15 acres of space, provide excellent camping and picnicking areas including trailer hook-ups. Both have small ponds liberally stocked with trout, which are reserved for the small fry.

For the winter sports enthusiast, the Arbuckle ski area has proven to be a popular attraction. It is the only ski area between Mt. Hood and Spout Springs 45 miles east of Pendleton. In an average year, the snow cover lasts from December to March, providing a relatively long season for the snow bunnies. Planned for the near future at Arbuckle is a ski lift and a day lodge.

Rock-hounds, hikers, photographers, and others who like the vast untrampled territories, will find plenty of

WINTER SPORTS AT ARBUCKLE SKI AREA

scenic spots to ply their h
the ghost town buff has pla
past, such as the town of H
as it was in the late 80's.
a recreational possibility
in Oregon. The active plan
tion assures that Morrow wi
creased pressure which will
pected influx of those peop
the smog and crowded condit
County has a vast potential
carried out.

ANGLING FOR SALMON AND STUR

PHOTO COURTESY

enthusiast, the Arbuckle ski area
ular attraction. It is the only
lood and Spout Springs 45 miles
an average year, the snow cover
March, providing a relatively
ow bunnies. Planned for the near
a ski lift and a day lodge.

hotographers, and others who like
rritories, will find plenty of

RTS AT ARBUCKLE SKI AREA

scenic spots to ply their hobbies in Morrow County. Even the ghost town buff has places in which to explore the past, such as the town of Hardman, which remains much as it was in the late 80's. Altogether Morrow provides a recreational possibility second to few other counties in Oregon. The active planning for expansion of recreation assures that Morrow will be able to handle the increased pressure which will inevitably come with the expected influx of those people who can no longer stand the smog and crowded conditions of other areas. Morrow County has a vast potential if properly planned and carried out.

ANGLING FOR SALMON AND STURGEON ALONG THE COLUMBIA RIVER

PHOTO COURTESY OF BUS HOWDYSHELL

INDUSTRIAL SITES

Morrow County is unique in having perhaps the largest concentration of industrial sites in the entire state. These sites total in excess of 106,000 acres, being generally divided into four separate areas:

1. The Port of Morrow Waterfront Park, consisting of 4,000 acres lying along the Columbia River at an altitude of 300 feet.

2. The Boeing Space Age Industrial Park of 100,000 acres, having eight miles of waterfront and the possibility of sub-leasing for a variety of industrial operations.

3. Approximately 2,000 acres of railroad land owned by Union Pacific and Northern Pacific and also available for sub-lease.

4. Several parcels of private land adjacent to the river and the other sites.

All of these sites have easy access to transportation, either by ship or barge on the Columbia River; railroad with direct lines east and west; truck transport on Interstate 80-N or by air freight with several fields in the park complex.

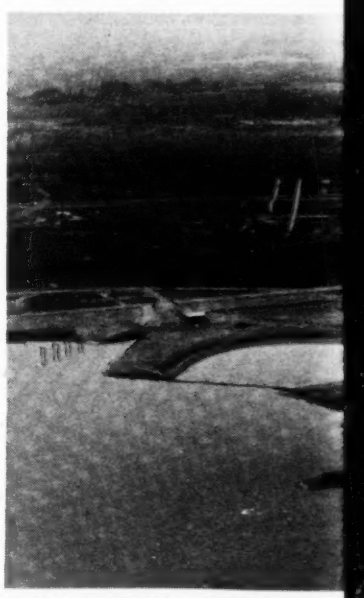
All types of necessary services are readily available, including the lowest cost power in the country from near by McNary Dam generator. Many roads traverse the park, and all parts are easily reached from the main arteries of travel. Buffer areas have been provided allowing development of many diversified industry uses.

The inevitable use of this vast area by plants and factories of all types will greatly expand the economy of Morrow County not only in providing additional employment but also in broadening the present tax base. The availability of these sites, the many services readily at hand,

coupled with the recre
southern part of the
a well-nigh irresisti
dustries seeking to e
tions. Morrow County
industry.

Some types of industry
the complex, are an al
construction in mid-su
to be operational by
by a major oil compam
Plans are now proceedi
generating plant which
the Boardman Park. A
indications that the U
ing from the property
which, if done, would
dustrial or agricultur

With an active Port Co
body of citizens, it w
fine opportunity to pr
future growth.



PART OF THE BOARDMAN WA
BEACH

TRIAL SITES

in having perhaps the largest
rial sites in the entire state.
cess of 106,000 acres, being gen-
r separate areas:

w Waterfront Park, consisting of
the Columbia River at an altitude

Age Industrial Park of 100,000
es of waterfront and the possibil-
a variety of industrial operations.

00 acres of railroad land owned by
ern Pacific and also available for

f private land adjacent to the
es.

easy access to transportation,
on the Columbia River; railroad
and west; truck transport on
ir freight with several fields in

services are readily available,
st power in the country from near
. Many roads traverse the park,
y reached from the main arteries
s have been provided allowing
ersified industry uses.

his vast area by plants and fac-
l greatly expand the economy of
in providing additional employment
the present tax base. The availa-
the many services readily at hand,

coupled with the recreational possibilities found in the southern part of the county, add up to what would seem a well-nigh irresistible attraction to a host of new industries seeking to expand or decentralize their operations. Morrow County has much to offer the space age industry.

Some types of industry already planning on locations in the complex, are an alfalfa cube plant scheduled to begin construction in mid-summer and a concrete batch plant due to be operational by fall. Interest has also been shown by a major oil compamy and a large paper manufacturer. Plans are now proceeding to secure the nuclear power generating plant which is interested in a location in the Boardman Park. At the time of the study, there were indications that the U.S. Navy would consider withdrawing from the property now used for a bombing range, which, if done, would free another 50,000 acres for industrial or agricultural development.

With an active Port Commission, backed by an enthusiastic body of citizens, it would seem that Morrow County has a fine opportunity to promote its economy and insure its future growth.

PART OF THE BOARDMAN WATERFRONT PARK MARINA AND SWIMMING BEACH
COURTESY – PORT OF MORROW

TABLE V

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
MORROW COUNTY
Week ending March 22, 1969

TOTAL Population.....	4,395
Under 16 years of age.....	-1,370
Institutionally Domiciled.....	- 34
Total for whom no labor force data developed.....	-1,404
TOTAL Considered in Study.....	2,991

MALE			FEMALE
1,470			1,521
206	.....Retired.....1/.....	284	
48	.....Unable to Work.....	53	
221	.....Able, not retired, but not available.....	549	
19	.....Available, but not seeking work.....	175	
-494	.....TOTAL not in active Labor Force.....		-1,061
976	.....Remainder, Active Labor Force.....		460
21	.....Unemployed & Seeking Work.....2/.....	39	
526	.....Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers.....	305	
105	.....Self-employed, Nonag Industry.....	58	
5	.....Unpaid Family Workers3/.....	28	
183	.....Farm Operators4/.....	18	
136	.....Farm Wage Workers.....	12	

1/ Category confined to those under 65 years of age; does not include those hospitalized.
2/ Includes commuters-out
3/ Includes both agricultural and nonagricultural
4/ Does not include those working majority of time off the farm

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Of the total 4,395 persons found by the Smaller Communities Service group in Morrow County, 1,370 were under the age of 16, and were therefore not considered in the labor force data. It is realized that many of those under the age of 16 did perform some part-time and seasonal work, as well as unpaid family work, particularly in agriculture. However, their attachment to the labor force is tenuous at best, and especially so at the time of the study.

Of the 3,025 persons above the age of 16, 1,436, or approximately 47 percent were validly attached to the labor force at the time of the study. Another 319 persons had employment in varying periods of up to 30 weeks during the year, but were removed from the labor force at the time of the study.

The labor force of Morrow County is predominantly male, a fact largely accounted for by the type of existing employment. As a matter of fact, there were 175 females who were semi-attached to the labor force, in that they stated they were available for work, but were not actually looking for work, because they considered a search would be fruitless. Notwithstanding, the number of females in active search of employment outnumbered the males in this category almost two to one.

Actually, in nonagricultural wage and salary work, almost 37 percent of those employed were females. Further, almost 36 percent of those in nonagricultural self-employment were also females. In agricultural work, however, both farm operators and wage and salary workers, the males outnumber the females by better than ten to one. The type of crops grown provide very few work opportunities for women, even in the harvests.

One odd quirk may be worth mention: the tendency of women to retire at an earlier age than the males. Of

the 255 males above t
labor force at the ti
the 271 females in th
active labor force.
under the age of 65,

Overall, the labor fo
trained. Slightly be
more years of schooli
males and more than t
one or more years of

The median labor forc
usual and is probably
of persons in the 18
partly accounted for
cent of those now emp
than one-half of thos
employed as farm opera
one of every four are

There is, for practic
in Morrow County. Th
manufacturing, but eve
nomadic workers norma
tions. In short, the
be characterized as s

LABOR FORCE STA

MALE	
1,166	WORKED Dur
680	" All
160	" 40
64	" 30
61	" 20
193	" les
8	" par
9	Seeking wo
6	"

*Includes both agricu
employed and wage wo

E SUMMARY

und by the Smaller Communi-
County, 1,370 were under the
not considered in the labor
hat many of those under the
rt-time and seasonal work,
, particularly in agricul-
ent to the labor force is
ly so at the time of the

e age of 16, 1,436, or
validly attached to the
e study. Another 319 per-
g periods of up to 30 weeks
oved from the labor force

nty is predominantly male,
by the type of existing em-
t, there were 175 females
labor force, in that they
r work, but were not actually
y considered a search would
g, the number of females in
utnumbered the males in this

wage and salary work, al-
loyed were females. Further,
nonagricultural self-
. In agricultural work,
and wage and salary workers,
les by better than ten to
n provide very few work op-
in the harvests.

ention: the tendency of
r age than the males. Of

the 255 males above the age of 65, 71 were still in the labor force at the time of the study, whereas only 3 of the 271 females in this age group were still in the active labor force. Of the 206 retired males, 22 were under the age of 65, as compared to 14 of the 284 females.

Overall, the labor force of Morrow County appears well-trained. Slightly better than 80 percent have 12 or more years of schooling. A little more than half of the males and more than three-fourths of the females have one or more years of vocational training.

The median labor force age of 43 is slightly higher than usual and is probably accounted for by the out-migration of persons in the 18 to 24 year-age group. It is also partly accounted for by the fact that more than five percent of those now employed are above the age of 65. More than one-half of those over the age of 65 are self-employed as farm operators, in which occupation almost one of every four are above the age of 65.

There is, for practical purposes, no use of migrant labor in Morrow County. There is a small amount of lumber manufacturing, but even here there are very few of the nomadic workers normally associated with lumber operations. In short, the labor force of Morrow County should be characterized as stable, mature and well-trained.

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 52 WEEKS PRECEDING STUDY

MALE		FEMALE
1,166	WORKED During the 52 Weeks*	589
680	" All 52 weeks (Incl. Vacation)	238
160	" 40 to 51 weeks	39
64	" 30 to 39 weeks	62
61	" 20 to 29 weeks	63
193	" less than 20 weeks	178
8	" part time all 52 weeks	9
9	Seeking work 26 weeks or more	15
6	" " 15 to 25 weeks	19

*Includes both agricultural and nonagricultural, self-employed and wage work, as well as unpaid family work.

LABOR FORCE STATUS BY AGE GROUPS
(Persons 16 years of age and over)
MORROW COUNTY
March 16 - 22, 1969

AGE GROUP	TOTAL IN GROUP	EMPLOYED 1/	UNEMPLOYED AND ACTIVELY SEEKING WORK
16 through 24 years	520	173	27
25 through 34 years	468	270	12
35 through 44 years	490	322	17
45 through 54 years	517	289	4
55 through 64 years	504	248	0
65 years and over	526	74	0
TOTAL	3,025	1,376	60

1/ Includes self-employed and commuters-out
2/ Mostly in school

TABLE VI

LABOR FORCE STATUS BY AGE GROUPS
(Persons 16 years of age and over)
MORROW COUNTY
March 16 - 22, 1969

TOTAL IN GROUP	EMPLOYED[1/]	UNEMPLOYED AND ACTIVELY SEEKING WORK	AVAILABLE, NOT SEEKING	NOT AVAILABLE
520	173	27	31	289[2/]
468	270	12	58	128
490	322	17	67	84
517	289	4	20	204
504	248	0	16	240
526	74	0	2	450
3,025	1,376	60	194	1,395

elf-employed and commuters-out
school

TABLE VII

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF PERSONS 18 AND OVER
(Whether in the labor force or not)

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	MALE	FEMALE	YEARS OF VOCATIONAL T
0 through 4 years	35	11	None
5 through 8 years	308	206	One year
9 through 11 years	272	354	Two years
12 years	444	523	Three years
13 through 15 years	181	231	Four or more
16 years or more	134	99	
TOTAL 18 years of age & over	1,374	1,424	TOTAL

TABLE VII-a

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORC
(16 years of age and over)

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	MALE	FEMALE	YEARS OF VOCATIONAL T
0 through 4 years	3	0	None
5 through 8 years	181	16	One year
9 through 11 years	212	73	Two years
12 years	345	261	Three years
13 through 15 years	133	59	Four or more
16 years or more	102	51	
TOTAL 16 years of age & over in the active labor force	976	460	TOTAL

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF PERSONS 18 AND OVER
(Whether in the labor force or not)

VII

PLETED	MALE	FEMALE	YEARS OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING	MALE	FEMALE
years	35	11	None	549	599
years	308	206	One year	197	218
years	272	354	Two years	255	336
	444	523	Three years	162	151
years	181	231	Four or more	211	120
ore	134	99			
s of age & over	1,374	1,424	TOTAL	1,374	1,424

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE
(16 years of age and over)

VII-a

MPLETED	MALE	FEMALE	YEARS OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING	MALE	FEMALE
years	3	0	None	476	103
years	181	16	One year	114	43
years	212	73	Two years	191	164
	345	261	Three years	98	63
years	133	59	Four or more	97	87
more	102	51			
rs of age & over	976	460	TOTAL	976	460
ive labor force					

THE HUMAN RESOURCE OF MORROW COUNTY

In relation to the total population, Morrow County is in some respects much richer in human resource than the majority of rural Oregon Counties. The general level of education is higher, the percentage of those with vocational training is greater, and the spectrum of prior experience offers a broader range than in most similar areas. It is an established fact that many of the employed are working considerably below either their skill level or their potential.

This generally higher level would appear to be partly accounted for by the high median age (43 years) of the active labor force, which is, in turn, caused by the low percentage of the total population in the 18 through 34 year-age group. In short, although apparently stable and certainly well-trained, the labor force of Morrow County to some extent lacks the youthful vigor which is a vital component of any economically progressive area.

In addition to the caliber of the employed work force, there is an immediately available group of some proportions who were either (a) unemployed and seeking work (b) available for work, but not seeking work at the time of the study (c) employed outside the county, or (d) will be new entrants to the labor force during the year. An analysis of the occupational potential of this group shows that they, too, are generally better occupationally prepared than average, with the possible exception of the labor force entrants.

THE UNEMPLOYED

At the time of the study, there were 21 males and 39 females unemployed and actively seeking work in Morrow County. A survey of the occupational potential of this group shows that 41 had
11 had more than eight b
none of the remaining ei
the total 60 seeking wor
vocational training and
years.

F m the standpoint of e
ing work also represente
on the distaff side. By
seeking work were late c
experience gained in oth
with a clerical backgrou
was in occupations eithe
in Morrow County. Examp
those of electronics ass
operator.

The few males seeking wo
tionally unemployed, and
Construction, Material H
occupations.

AVAILABLE, BUT NOT SEEKIN

Of the total 194 persons
males. Overall, this gr
the best possible immedi
since the occupations re
wide range. The group d
in that the majority of
have had no recent work
women who have removed f
reasons, either leaving
family, or leaving jobs
husbands to Morrow Count
of the labor force anywh
a little less and some c
ing, the group as a whol
and no few have work ski
where, but of little sal
because the prevailing t
ment opportunities. Mor
the prime working years
amenable to fast refresh
pations.

MAN RESOURCE OF RROW COUNTY

e total population, Morrow County is in
n richer in human resource than the
Oregon Counties. The general level of
er, the percentage of those with voca-
s greater, and the spectrum of prior
a broader range than in most similar
established fact that many of the em-
g considerably below either their skill
tential.

gher level would appear to be partly
he high median age (43 years) of the
e, which is, in turn, caused by the low
total population in the 18 through 34
In short, although apparently stable and
ained, the labor force of Morrow County
cks the youthful vigor which is a vital
economically progressive area.

e caliber of the employed work force,
iately available group of some propor-
ther (a) unemployed and seeking work
work, but not seeking work at the time
employed outside the county, or (d) will
o the labor force during the year. An
ccupational potential of this group
too, are generally better occupationally
rage, with the possible exception of
ntrants.

e study, there were 21 males and 39
d and actively seeking work in Morrow
of the occupational potential of this

group shows that 41 had 12 or more years of education, 11 had more than eight but less than twelve years, and none of the remaining eight had less than six years. Of the total 60 seeking work, 22 had at least one year of vocational training and nine of these had two or more years.

F m the standpoint of experience, those actively seeking work also represented quite a variety, particularly on the distaff side. By and large, most of the females seeking work were late comers to the county, with work experience gained in other areas. Excepting for those with a clerical background, most of the work experience was in occupations either non-existent or extremely rare in Morrow County. Examples among such occupations are those of electronics assembler and power sewing machine operator.

The few males seeking work appeared to be mostly frictionally unemployed, and were for the most part in the Construction, Material Handling and Transportation occupations.

AVAILABLE, BUT NOT SEEKING WORK

Of the total 194 persons in this category, only 19 were males. Overall, this group provides what is probably the best possible immediate source of labor supply, since the occupations represented cover an unusually wide range. The group does offer one slight drawback, in that the majority of the 175 females in the category have had no recent work experience. Mostly they are women who have removed from the labor force for domestic reasons, either leaving jobs in Morrow County to rear a family, or leaving jobs in other areas to accompany their husbands to Morrow County. Generally, they have been out of the labor force anywhere from two to ten years, some a little less and some considerably more. Notwithstanding, the group as a whole is above average in education and no few have work skills that are invaluable elsewhere, but of little saleable value in Morrow County because the prevailing types of industry offer no employment opportunities. Moreover many of these women are in the prime working years of 25 through 44 and would be amenable to fast refresher courses in their former occupations.

The few males who indicated they were available for, but not seeking work, run mostly to men who are semi-retired or who have some type of self-employment, either agricultural or nonagricultural, which would allow acceptance of full-time wage and salary work. Although few in numbers, these males offer excellent potential in that all are reasonably well-educated, mature and with solid experience backgrounds.

THE COMMUTERS-OUT

One of every seven employed nonagricultural wage and salary workers from Morrow County commutes to a job outside the county. Nearly all of these commuters-out work in Umatilla County, the majority at a single federal facility which is located partly in Umatilla and partly in Morrow Counties. Every major occupational group excepting process worker is represented in the commuters-out. (See Table VIII, page 33).

It must be assumed that most of the commuters-out, if not all of them, would be available for employment within the county, if industry could provide employment closer to their place of residence. Therefore, some assessment of their qualifications as a potential labor supply appears advisable. In addition to their wide range of experience, this group has an average of 1.7 years of vocational training. The average number of years of completed schooling is approximately on a par with the rest of the labor force of the county.

Taken as a whole, the commuters-out present a valuable human resource in Morrow County, and one well worth the consideration of any prospective employer.

LABOR FORCE ENTRANTS

An average of almost 100 youngsters either complete high school or enter the labor force as drop-outs each year in Morrow County. Less than one-half of the high school graduates continue their schooling; hence, there is an assured supply of about 50 labor force entrants each year. In general, these labor force entrants are pretty much of an unknown quantity.

It is known that most o
work experience (genera
pletion of high school
training classes, which
girls, as well as wood
boys as are interested.

A few of the labor forc
Smaller Communities Mob
went the aptitude testi
youngsters appear to be
wise, and potentially e
level.

The difficulty in effec
the overall group lies
age of the total tend t
the time of their entry
net migration studies o
show a basic net male m
percent from Morrow Cou
There was a further los
cent in the 15 to 19 ye
approximately one out o
County when they arrive
the percentage was even
out of five in the same

All of this out-migrati
industrial growth of th
the potential natural p
result, the younger ele
elsewhere.

None of this obviates t
produce an annual crop
might almost be termed
would be of inestimable
ing a location in Morro

icated they were available for,
run mostly to men who are semi-
ome type of self-employment, either
ricultural, which would allow accept-
e and salary work. Although few in
offer excellent potential in that
ll-educated, mature and with solid
s.

ployed nonagricultural wage and sal-
ow County commutes to a job outside
ll of these commuters-out work in
majority at a single federal facil-
partly in Umatilla and partly in
ry major occupational group except-
represented in the commuters-out.
33).

at most of the commuters-out, if
d be available for employment within
ry could provide employment closer
idence. Therefore, some assessment
ns as a potential labor supply ap-
addition to their wide range of ex-
has an average of 1.7 years of voca-
average number of years of completed
ately on a par with the rest of the
unty.

commuters-out present a valuable
row County, and one well worth the
prospective employer.

S

100 youngsters either complete high
labor force as drop-outs each year
ess than one-half of the high school
heir schooling; hence, there is an
out 50 labor force entrants each
hese labor force entrants are pretty
uantity.

It is known that most of the males have at least some work experience (generally in agriculture) before completion of high school. There are excellent clerical training classes, which include most of the high school girls, as well as wood and metal shop for such of the boys as are interested.

A few of the labor force entrants did register with the Smaller Communities Mobile Unit, and some of these underwent the aptitude testing process. Generally, these youngsters appear to be fairly well prepared, educationwise, and potentially excellent workers at the entry level.

The difficulty in effectively assessing the potential of the overall group lies in the fact that a high percentage of the total tend to migrate out of the county at the time of their entry into the labor force. Intensive net migration studies conducted in the 1950-1960 decade show a basic net male migration loss of approximately 23 percent from Morrow County in the 20 to 24 year-age group. There was a further loss of slightly more than ten percent in the 15 to 19 year-age group. Put in another way, approximately one out of four of the males left Morrow County when they arrived at a working age. Among females, the percentage was even greater, with approximately two out of five in the same age groups out-migrating.

All of this out-migration is easy to understand. The industrial growth of the county has not kept pace with the potential natural population increase. As a net result, the younger element leaves the county for work elsewhere.

None of this obviates the fact that Morrow County does produce an annual crop of labor force entrants with what might almost be termed outstanding potential, and which would be of inestimable value to any employer considering a location in Morrow County.

* * * * * * *

TABLE VIII

COMMUTER–WORKER INTERCHANGE
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS

	Prof., Tech. & Mgr.	Clerical	Sales	Service	Farm, Fish. & For.	Process Workers	Mach. Trades	Be Wo
Morrow County Residents in Wage & Salary Work	195	107	48	180	3	5	95	1
Commuting to Work Outside County	-4	-6	-4	-13	-2	0	-19	-1
Working in Morrow County	191	101	44	167	1	5	76	
Non-residents Commuting-in	+16	0	0	0	0	0	+6	
Total Jobs in Morrow County	207	101	44	167	1	5	82	

One hundred of the commuters-out work in Umatilla County. The remainder are scattered, with a few working in Wasco County. All of the commuters-in, except three Wheeler County residents, come from Umatilla County.

* * * * * *

COMMUTER–WORKER INTERCHANGE
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS

., Tech. Mgr.	Clerical	Sales	Service	Farm, Fish. & For.	Process Workers	Mach. Trades	Bench Work	Struct.	Misc.
195	107	48	180	3	5	95	15	64	119
-4	-6	-4	-13	-2	0	-19	-11	-27	-27
191	101	44	167	1	5	76	4	37	92
+16	0	0	0	0	0	+6	0	+17	+8
207	101	44	167	1	5	82	4	54	100

One hundred of the commuters-out work in Umatilla County. The remainder are scattered, with a few working in Wasco County. All of the commuters-in, except three Wheeler County residents, come from Umatilla County.

* * * * * *

TABLE IX

VOCATIONAL TRAINING INTERESTS
(persons 16 years of age and over)
MORROW COUNTY
March 16 - 22, 1969

MALE		FEMALE
1,470	TOTAL Persons in Age Group	1,521
	TYPE OF TRAINING DESIRED:	
45	Technical	19
53	Clerical	86
0	Sales	2
2	Service	47
6	Farm, Fishing, Forestry	3
9	Processing Work	0
14	Machine Trades	0
4	Bench Work	0
7	Structural Occupations	0
8	Miscellaneous Occupations	9
148	TOTAL INTERESTED in Vocational Training	166
123	OF THOSE INTERESTED, Total Now Employed	37
	OF THOSE INTERESTED, the Number Who Could:	
97	1. Finance own training if available locally	42
	2. Type of assistance needed:	
2	(a) Cost of training advanced	35
7	(b) Free tuition	57
42	(c) Tuition plus subsistence	32
148	TOTAL INTERESTED	166

Slightly more tha
the age of 16 in
receiving further
Household Study.
were after vocati
interest was evid

Of those indicati
relatively small
age followed up t
tration by actual
Curiously, almost
seled, were also
than one job. Th
peak employment a
mostly unemployab

It would therefor
showing a genuine
selves, either in
a dead-end job.
percent of the ma
Service ranked se
nical and Structu
conceivably be pr
tional facilities

Almost half of th
training, but the
order to take the
a resume' of the t
any of those pers
solely for a hobb

CATIONAL TRAINING INTERESTS
ersons 16 years of age and over)
MORROW COUNTY
March 16 - 22, 1969

	FEMALE
L Persons in Age Group	1,521
OF TRAINING DESIRED:	
nical	19
ical	86
s	2
ice	47
, Fishing, Forestry	3
essing Work	0
ine Trades	0
h Work	0
ctural Occupations	0
ellaneous Occupations	9
L INTERESTED in Vocational aining	166
HOSE INTERESTED, Total w Employed	37
HOSE INTERESTED, the Number o Could:	
inance own training if vailable locally	42
ype of assistance needed:	
a) Cost of training advanced	35
b) Free tuition	57
c) Tuition plus subsistence	32
AL INTERESTED	166

Slightly more than ten percent of those persons above the age of 16 in Morrow County indicated an interest in receiving further training during the course of the Household Study. All of the 314 who showed an interest were after vocational training or basic education. No interest was evidenced in the professions.

Of those indicating an interest in training, only a relatively small (less than one in every four) percentage followed up the completion of a preliminary registration by actually appearing for a counseling interview. Curiously, almost all of the 70 persons who were counseled, were also employed at the time, some holding more than one job. The survey was conducted at a time of peak employment and those few who were not employed were mostly unemployable.

It would therefore appear that the majority of those showing a genuine interest were seeking to upgrade themselves, either in their current employment, or to escape a dead-end job. Over half of the females and about ten percent of the males were interested in Clerical training. Service ranked second, followed by Machine Trades, Technical and Structural Work. Much of this training could conceivably be provided through the local adult educational facilities of the local schools.

Almost half of those interested could finance their own training, but the rest would require some assistance in order to take the necessary training. Table IX shows a resume' of the training interests, and does not include any of those persons who were interested in training solely for a hobby.

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS DEFINED

PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with the theoretical or practical aspects of such fields of human endeavor as art, science, engineering, education, medicine, law, business relations and administrative, managerial and technical work.

Most of these occupations require substantial educational preparation (usually at the university, junior college, or technical institute level).

CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with preparing, transcribing, transferring, systematizing, and preserving written communications and records, collecting accounts and distributing information.

SALES OCCUPATIONS

Includes all occupations primarily concerned with assisting or influencing customer choice of products, commodities or services. It also includes some occupations in customer service closely identified with sales transactions but where there is no actual participation in the sales process (eg: carpet layers, drapery hangers, delivery boys, etc.).

SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

Includes those occupations concerned with the performance of services for persons, which require either contact or close association with the individual for whom the service is performed; occupations concerned with protection of public or private property; occupations related to the servicing of buildings; occupations in cleaning, dyeing, and pressing; and attendants in amusement and recreation facilities.

FARMING, FISHERY, FORESTRY AND

This category includes occupat
ing, harvesting, catching and
plant and animal life and the
pations concerned with providi
these activities.

PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS

Includes occupations concerne
compounding, heat or chemical
ing materials or products. Kn
adherence to formulas or othe
ed in some degree. Operation
is often involved.

MACHINE TRADES OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupat
ing, tending, operating, contr
machines to work such materia
and stone. The relationship o
is of prime importance in esta
plexity at which the work is p
levels, understanding of machi
combined with the exercise of
knowledge of related subjects
print reading, etc. At the lo
coordination of the eyes and h
cant factor. This category a
repairmen.

BENCH WORK OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupat
hand or bench machine tools o
used to fit, grind, carve, mo
inspect, repair or similarly w

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS DEFINED

L AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS

occupations concerned with the
al aspects of such fields of human
ce, engineering, education, medi-
lations and administrative, manage-
k.

ons require substantial educational
t the university, junior college,
level).

occupations concerned with pre-
transferring, systematizing, and
munications and records, collecting
ing information.

ns primarily concerned with assist-
tomer choice of products, commodi-
also includes some occupations in
ly identified with sales transac-
is no actual participation in the
pet layers, drapery hangers, de-

ions concerned with the performance
s, which require either contact or
the individual for whom the serv-
pations concerned with protection
roperty; occupations related to
ings; occupations in cleaning,
and attendants in amusement and

FARMING, FISHERY, FORESTRY AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with growing, harvesting, catching and gathering land and aquatic plant and animal life and the products thereof, and occupations concerned with providing services in support of these activities.

PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS

Includes occupations concerned with refining, mixing, compounding, heat or chemical treating or similarly working materials or products. Knowledge of a process and adherence to formulas or other specifications are required in some degree. Operation of equipment or machinery is often involved.

MACHINE TRADES OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with feeding, tending, operating, controlling, and setting up machines to work such materials as metal, paper, wood, and stone. The relationship of the worker to the machine is of prime importance in establishing the level of complexity at which the work is performed. At the higher levels, understanding of machine functions is frequently combined with the exercise of worker judgment based on knowledge of related subjects such as mathematics, blueprint reading, etc. At the lower levels of complexity, coordination of the eyes and hands is the most significant factor. This category also includes mechanics and repairmen.

BENCH WORK OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations where body members, hand or bench machine tools or a combination thereof are used to fit, grind, carve, mold, paint, sew, assemble inspect, repair or similarly work a variety of objects.

The work is usually performed in a set position in a mill, shop, or plant, at a bench, work table or conveyor. The more complex of these occupations requires the use of worker judgment; in the less complex, the worker follows a standardized procedure.

STRUCTURAL WORK OCCUPATIONS

Includes occupations concerned with fabricating, erecting, installing, paving, painting, repairing or performing similar work on structures or structural parts, such as bridges, buildings, roads, girders, plates, and frames. It also includes occupations in the assembly of transportation equipment. They involve the use of hand or portable power tools in working such materials as wood, metal, concrete, glass and clay. Except for factory line production, the work is usually performed outside a factory or shop environment.

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Includes occupations concerned with transportation services; packaging and warehousing; utilities; amusement, recreation, and motion picture services; mining and logging; graphic arts, and activities not elsewhere classified.

LUMBER MILL AT HEPPNER

INDUSTRIE

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION

This group includes all fir
struction by contract, whet
pipe lines, excavating or o
includes specialty contract
conditioning, roofing, floo
plastering. Construction i
tional alteration or demoli
materials or equipment by a
division. However, when su
vendor or manufacturer of t
is <u>not</u> considered as constr

MANUFACTURING

With the exceptions hereina
cludes all establishments p
combining or adding to mate
purpose of enhancing the va

Not included in manufacturi
processing of raw materials

PLANTING SEED POTATOES. P

ormed in a set position in a
a bench, work table or conveyor.
e occupations requires the use of
less complex, the worker follows
.

TIONS

cerned with fabricating, erecting,
ting, repairing or performing
es or structural parts, such as
s, girders, plates, and frames.
ions in the assembly of trans-
ey involve the use of hand or
working such materials as wood,
nd clay. Except for factory
k is usually performed outside a
ent.

ONS

ncerned with transportation serv-
ehousing; utilities; amusement,
picture services; mining and log-
activities not elsewhere classi-

R MILL AT HEPPNER

INDUSTRIES DEFINED

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION

This group includes all firms primarily engaged in construction by contract, whether of buildings, highways, pipe lines, excavating or general construction. It also includes specialty contractors, such as painting, air conditioning, roofing, flooring, electrical plumbing, or plastering. Construction is construed to mean new, additional alteration or demolition. Installation of pre-fab materials or equipment by a contractor comes within this division. However, when such installation is made by the vendor or manufacturer of the materials or equipment, it is not considered as construction.

MANUFACTURING

With the exceptions hereinafter noted, this division includes all establishments primarily engaged in altering, combining or adding to materials or substances for the purpose of enhancing the value or usability.

Not included in manufacturing are such activities as processing of raw materials on a farm, fabrication at a

PLANTING SEED POTATOES. PHOTO COURTESY BUS HOWDYSHELL

MANUFACTURING (Cont.)

construction site by a contractor, or processing for retail sale on the premises of firms ordinarily engaged in retail trade.

Treated in this study as separate divisions of manufacturing are:

1. Lumber and wood products, which includes logging and other operations in connection with commercial tree farms; primary processing of lumber and veneer, prefabrication of wooden buildings or structural members thereof, and manufacture of shaped wooden products.

2. All other manufacturing, which includes all manufacturing operations not specifically covered in group one, above.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads, motor carriers, warehousing, water transportation; airlines, freight forwarding, pipe lines, and local and suburban transportation.

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephone and telegraph; radio and television broadcasting, and commercial shortwave systems.

UTILITIES

Light, heat and power, whether electric or gas; water supply, and sanitary services.

WHOLESALE TRADE

Includes all establishments primarily engaged in selling merchandise to retailers or other industrial, commercial, or professional users without regard to the type of merchandise purveyed.

RETAIL TRADE

Includes all establishments
merchandise for personal, ho
and in rendering service inc

FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL

Finance includes banks and
cies, holding companies, in
and dealers in securities a
security and commodity exch
types of insurance, includi
Real Estate are owners, les
agents and developers.

SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS

Under Service, this group i
ing places; trailer parks;
and amusement services; med
other professional services
(other than government oper
organizations and other ser
animal husbandry, and horti
formed on a fee or contract

Under Miscellaneous is incl
ing, forestry (non-governme
vidual activity encompasses
total wage and salary emplo

GOVERNMENT

This industrial group inclu
and international activitie
cial and administrative fun
owned and operated busines
ties, hospitals, and other

Treated separately are all
educational field.

or, or processing for re-
rms ordinarily engaged in

te divisions of manufac-

which includes logging
ion with commercial tree
mber and veneer, prefab-
structural members there-
ooden products.

which includes all manu-
ically covered in group

housing, water transpor-
rding, pipe lines, and
on.

and television broadcast-
systems.

electric or gas; water

imarily engaged in selling
her industrial, commercial,
regard to the type of mer-

RETAIL TRADE

Includes all establishments primarily engaged in selling merchandise for personal, household or farm consumption and in rendering service incidental to the sale of goods.

FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

Finance includes banks and trust companies, credit agencies, holding companies, investment companies, brokers and dealers in securities and commodity contracts, and security and commodity exchanges. Insurance covers all types of insurance, including agents and brokers. Under Real Estate are owners, lessors, lessees, buyers, sellers, agents and developers.

SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS

Under Service, this group includes hotels and other lodging places; trailer parks; personal, business, repair, and amusement services; medical, legal, engineering and other professional services; educational institutions (other than government operated); non-profit membership organizations and other services such as agricultural, animal husbandry, and horticultural services when performed on a fee or contract basis.

Under Miscellaneous is included such activities as fishing, forestry (non-government) and mining, where no individual activity encompasses more than one percent of the total wage and salary employment.

GOVERNMENT

This industrial group includes all federal, state, local and international activities such as legislative, judicial and administrative functions as well as government owned and operated business enterprises, such as utilities, hospitals, and other such services.

Treated separately are all government activities in the educational field.

METHODOLOGY

In order to determine current manpower use and secure a projection of future manpower need in Morrow County, all employers of five or more workers were personally interviewed and all employers having one, but less than five workers on their payroll were contacted by telephone. All employers were asked to detail their current employment by occupation and sex; whether or not there were any current vacancies in the occupations; their estimates of employment in each occupation for March 1971 and March 1974.

Employers of five or more persons were asked to state their minimum hiring requirements, in terms of training and/or experience in hiring for individual occupations, and whether or not in-plant training was provided.

Concurrently with the gathering of data in respect to current manpower use and future manpower need, procedure was set in motion to gather data with respect to the skills and educational profile of all county residents above the age of 16, whether in the labor force or not. This procedure consisted of a Household Study, encompassing every household that could be located in the county. Actual work of gathering data for this study was done by local residents, hired in three different areas throughout the county expressly for this purpose. Thorough training was afforded to those hired prior to the start of the study. Since each study worker was thoroughly familiar with the area to which they were assigned, there is no reason to believe that any household in the county escaped attention.

A total of 1,431 households were found in the county by the survey workers. Of these, 1,101 furnished complete information, and 330 mail-in r remaining families to complete of these mail-ins were returne tion as to population, sex, an 198 households for whom only p was available.

From the 1,233 households furn counts, an average of 3.14 per tained. This average was then 1,431 households, since it was teristics of the non-responden not materially different from All data, other than populatio

Schedules used by the Household signed to cover the following tion:

1. Length of time the house ty and type of present residen rural farm, rural nonfarm or i

2. Total number in househo broken into three groups: thos those 10 to 15 years of age, a and over.

3. Age, sex, marital statu household and physical conditi household over the age of 16.

4. Attachment to the labor the household over the age of

5. Attachment to the labor member over the age of 16 for the survey week.

ETHODOLOGY

ne current manpower use and secure a
e manpower need in Morrow County, all
r more workers were personally inter-
oyers having one, but less than five
yroll were contacted by telephone.
asked to detail their current employ-
and sex; whether or not there were
es in the occupations; their estimates
ch occupation for March 1971 and

r more persons were asked to state
g requirements, in terms of training
n hiring for individual occupations,
in-plant training was provided.

he gathering of data in respect to
e and future manpower need, procedure
o gather data with respect to the
nal profile of all county residents
, whether in the labor force or not.
sisted of a Household Study, encom-
hold that could be located in the
rk of gathering data for this study
residents, hired in three different
he county expressly for this purpose.
was afforded to those hired prior to
tudy. Since each study worker was
r with the area to which they were
no reason to believe that any house-
escaped attention.

ouseholds were found in the county by
. Of these, 1,101 furnished complete

information, and 330 mail-in forms were left for the remaining families to complete. One hundred thirty two of these mail-ins were returned with sufficient information as to population, sex, and age groups. This left 198 households for whom only partial or no information was available.

From the 1,233 households furnishing complete population counts, an average of 3.14 persons per household was obtained. This average was then applied to the total 1,431 households, since it was assumed that the characteristics of the non-respondent thirteen percent, were not materially different from those who did respond. All data, other than population, were similarly expanded.

Schedules used by the Household Study workers were designed to cover the following 15 items of basic information:

1. Length of time the household had been in the county and type of present residence location; whether urban, rural farm, rural nonfarm or in an incorporated area.

2. Total number in household, regardless of ages, broken into three groups: those under 10 years of age, those 10 to 15 years of age, and those 16 years of age and over.

3. Age, sex, marital status, relationship to head of household and physical condition of each member of the household over the age of 16.

4. Attachment to the labor force of each member of the household over the age of 16 during the survey week.

5. Attachment to the labor force of each household member over the age of 16 for the 52 weeks ending with the survey week.

6. Occupation(s) in which each household member over the age of 16 reported having worked, either during the survey week, or the 52 weeks ending with the survey week.

7. For each household member who reported having sought work during the 52 weeks ending with the survey week, the principal work performed during the preceding five years, if any, and the type of work sought.

8. Which members of the household, if any, were ready to move elsewhere for permanent work, with the type of work desired and the minimum wage acceptable.

9. Which members of the household, if any, were ready to leave home for temporary work, with the type of work desired and minimum wage acceptable.

10. Which members of the household, if any, were available for seasonal agricultural work, including the crops interested in and the minimum wage desired.

11. For those household members who were operating a farm, whether or not they were available for full-time nonfarm work, with the type of work, wages desired, maximum commuting distance willing to travel and whether or not taking such a job would reduce the size of the farm operation.

12. Which household members, if any, were commuting to work outside the county, with the type of work involved and the location.

13. The number of years of completed schooling for each member of the household over the age of 16, the number of years and type of vocational training, if any, and whether or not this vocational training had ever been used in his work, or of help in obtaining work.

14. Which members of the household, if any, were now interested in vocational training, and the type of training, if interested.

15. For those members of the household who were interested in vocational training, the extent to which they would be able to finance their own training.

With regard to items 4 and 5 of the
ules were also designed to show wheth
ule respondent was self-employed, ei
a wage worker, either farm or nonfar
unpaid family work. Also, if the re
less than thirty hours during the su
they were in addition either seeking
but not looking, engaged in domestic
school, retired, or unable to work.
tion was also developed for the 51 w
Household Study, including the numbe
each category.

All respondents who reported seeking
complete registrations for work with
scheduled points throughout the coun
who reported being ready to work bu
ing work.

Those respondents who reported an in
training were furnished preliminary
and given appointments at specific t
throughout the area for return of th

In addition to the data developed w
man resource of the area, data were
ing the natural resources, business
problems of the area. Most of this
through research into reports of st
agencies, (see Bibliography on insi
some was necessarily compiled throu
with operating industries, governme
fessional workers, both within and

n each household member over
ng worked, either during the
s ending with the survey week.

ember who reported having
eeks ending with the survey
rformed during the preceding
type of work sought.

household, if any, were ready
nent work, with the type of
m wage acceptable.

household, if any, were ready
work, with the type of work
ceptable.

household, if any, were avail-
ral work, including the crops
um wage desired.

embers who were operating a
ere available for full-time
of work, wages desired, maxi-
ing to travel and whether or
reduce the size of the farm

rs, if any, were commuting to
th the type of work involved

f completed schooling for each
r the age of 16, the number of
l training, if any, and whether
ining had ever been used in his
ng work.

household, if any, were now
aining, and the type of train-

the household who were inter-
g, the extent to which they
eir own training.

With regard to items 4 and 5 of the basic data, the schedules were also designed to show whether or not the schedule respondent was self-employed, either farm or nonfarm, a wage worker, either farm or nonfarm, or was engaged in unpaid family work. Also, if the respondent was employed less than thirty hours during the survey week, whether they were in addition either seeking work, ready for work but not looking, engaged in domestic duties, attending school, retired, or unable to work. This same information was also developed for the 51 weeks preceding the Household Study, including the number of weeks spent in each category.

All respondents who reported seeking work were asked to complete registrations for work with the Mobile Team at scheduled points throughout the county, as were those who reported being ready to work but not actually seeking work.

Those respondents who reported an interest in vocational training were furnished preliminary registration forms, and given appointments at specific times and places throughout the area for return of these forms.

In addition to the data developed with regard to the human resource of the area, data were also developed covering the natural resources, business trends, and economic problems of the area. Most of this was accomplished through research into reports of studies made by various agencies, (see Bibliography on inside back cover) but some was necessarily compiled through actual contacts with operating industries, government officials and professional workers, both within and outside the county.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Smaller Communities Services Program, as a unit of the State of Oregon, Employment Division, takes this opportunity to gratefully acknowledge the cooperation and assistance of the following groups in making this report possible. Our sincere thanks:

To the Morrow County Board of Commissioners, and specifically to Judge Paul W. Jones, for their wholehearted sponsorship of the project.

To the City of Heppner for providing office space and utilities.

To the Morrow County Chamber of Commerce for their joint sponsorship and donation of the telephone service.

To the school officials of the county for the use of their facilities in interviewing, registering, counseling, and testing of applicants.

A word of thanks is also due to the many employers who took time out from their own business day to cooperate in furnishing information for the study, which could not otherwise have been secured. This is also true of the many householders who willingly complied with requests for information in connection with the study.

Finally, our appreciation to the Press of the county, and to the radio and television stations of the adjacent counties, who kept the public well-informed of the objectives and progress of the study.

* * * * * * * * *

BIBLIOGRAPHY

History of Central Oregon, Western Historical Publishing Co., Spokane, Wash., 1904

Profile of Oregon Churches, Oregon Council of Churches, 1963

Resource Analysis, Morrow County, Oregon State University, 1967

Certificate of Population Enumerations and Estimates of Incorporated Cities and Counties, Portland State College, 1968

Overall Economic Development Plan, Morrow County Economic Development Committee, 1969

Morrow County 1969, Morrow County A.S.C. Committee, 1969

Comprehensive Plans North and South Morrow County, Morrow County Planning Commission, 1965

Umatilla River Basin, State Water Resources Board, 1963

Forest Statistics for Morrow County, Oregon, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1955

Annual Reports, County Agricultural Extension Service